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PER ANNUM, \$9.00 PER WEEK, 20 CENTS.  
PER MONTH, 75 CENTS.MASON OPERAHOUSE—  
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY  
Beginning Tomorrow Night—Monday—For 3 Nights  
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN WILL Present

Amusements and Entertainments.

Maud Adams  
Her First Stellar Appearance in Los Angeles as LADY BABIE in J. M. Barrie's Comedy"THE LITTLE MINISTER"  
SEASIDE ON SALE—Price 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Tel. M. 70. Home 70.M. OROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—Oliver Morosco, Lessee and Mgr.  
Tonight—All Week—Matinee SaturdayFarewell Week of  
MR. GUY STANDING AND COMPANY in"Mr. Barnes of New York"  
Archibald Clavering Gunther's Matchless PlayPHONES—M. 1270, Home 1270.  
Next Week—"BROWN'S IN TOWN"—New York Production and Company.

AUDITORIUM—Long Beach—Management—BLANCHARD &amp; VENTER

FIRST ANNUAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Allied Choral Societies of Southern California

JUNE 29, 30, JULY 1 AND 2, 1904—FOUR DAYS—FIFTEEN EVENTS

Grand Oratorio, "THE ROSE MAIDEN," by Allied Choruses from Los Angeles, and Long Beach.

COMPANY ENGLISH HAND-BELL RINGERS

CHILDREN'S CHORUS. Grand Production of "PARSIFAL: THE PASSION PLAY," illustrated with incidental music. Women's Chorus, Lectures on Music, etc. Three Orchestras, 40

Men's Chorus, Boys' Chorus, Girls' Chorus, and a new recessional.

Price 50c for the season. Tickets on sale at King's Music Store, 15 East Spring Street, Los Angeles, and by committees in many other cities.

Superb Routes of Travel.

THROUGH CARS—

To These Beautiful Beaches

ALAMITOS BAY

SEASIDE PARK

CONCERNING THE BEAUTIFUL BEACHES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Come and bathe in the sun and sea—Alamitos Bay. Splendid Fishing and Boating

CAN'T GO WRONG if you take the

Long Beach Cars at Sixth and Main Sts., via

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RY.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—24 HOURS FROM LOS ANGELES.

THE IDEAL RESORT

Two boats every Saturday. Leaving Los Angeles 9:05 a.m. and 8 p.m. over Southern

Hill and Salt Lake Roads. Other days 6:00 a.m. only, allowing two hours on the Island for same day.

GRAND ILLUMINATION OF AVALON AND ERUPTION OF SUGAR LOAF NEXT SATURDAY.

FAMOUS CANVAS CITY AND ISLAND VILLA Now Open—Rates Reasonable.

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For Further Particulars Apply

BANNING COMPANY, 222 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

FOR San Francisco by "Fast Line," 24 Hours—

\$12.50 second-class (inc. berth and meals.) the ele-

vated, express express, etc. STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

8000 miles REDWOOD Wednesdays and Sundays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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LOU—PORT LOS ANGELES Mondays and Fridays 4 p.m. Leave

San Francisco 8 a.m. San Francisco 10 a.m. San Fran. to

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## PACIFIC SLOPE BY TROLLEY TO YOSEMITE.

Government Gives Franchise to Build Electric Line.

Prices of Some State Textbooks Reduced.

To Show State's Resources to Knights Templars.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

SAN JOSE (Cal.), June 11.—Capt. Ward and F. G. Drum of San Francisco and San Jose, respectively, have been granted a franchise by the State of California to build an electric railway into Yosemite Park. Associated with these in obtaining the franchise was N. C. Ray, a well-known promoter. This is the first franchise ever granted by the government for electric road into any government reservation in any State. The road will run from Merced and will follow the winding of the valley. The terms of the franchise require that stations be constructed every six miles. It is due to be announced that it will be begun this summer. The line will for Merced to the park over the and will between five and six hours.

MYSTERIOUS WOUND.

ONE MAN WAS DESPONDENT.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

SACRAMENTO, June 11.—Nine thousand six hundred and thirty-four barrels of oil were consumed as fuel in bringing the freight steamer *Arkansas* to this port from New York. The trip occupied fifty-two days and ten hours. A number of burning appliances were never out of use during the voyage. The loss is considered as remarkable, in view of the fact that the voyage of the *Nebraskan* is the longest ever dependent wholly upon oil for fuel.

STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

PRICES OF SAME REDUCED.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

SACRAMENTO, June 11.—The State Board of Education met in the Capitol this morning. David Snedden of Stanford University was chosen a member of the advisory board of the Western Journal of Education, vice Charles C. Hughes, resigned.

The report of the State Text-book Committee was adopted. It recommended that the old third reader be retained and the new one added. This was done so that 1900 of the old third readers now on hand might be disposed of.

The board fixed the prices on the State school books for the coming year. Grammar, 50 cents at Sacramento, \$1.50 by mail; grammar school arithmetic, 50 cents at Sacramento, and 40 cents by mail; introductory geography, 50 cents at Sacramento, and 40 cents by mail. The price of the State reader was reduced to 15 cents and the price of the old third reader was reduced from \$2 to 40 cents.

A large number of certificates for grammar and high school life diplomas were granted.

OLDEST VENTURA WOMAN.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.

VENTURA, June 11.—Mrs. Catherine Dodge, the oldest woman in Ventura County, and perhaps in California, died today at the age of 102 years and months. She was born in western New York. Up to five months before her death she retained her strength and mental faculties. She was the mother of Mrs. J. C. Young, of Ventura.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

SACRAMENTO, June 11.—Frank G. Denslow, chairman of the San Joaquin State Convention, has chosen the following members at large of the Central Committee: Robert M. Alameda; Thomas C. Jones, Sonoma; James F. Condon, Lodi; L. B. Dockweller, Los Angeles; Frank Finlayson, Los Angeles; N. Spelley, Kern; W. J. McGee, Fresno; W. H. R. R. R., Sacramento; John Rader, Modoc; Dr. Clary, San Joaquin; Robert G. W. Mordecai, Sonoma; Frank Freeman, Glenn; H. Conkling, Los Angeles; G. B. Alameda; Thomas J. Thompson, Alameda; Hamilton Plant, San Francisco.

MEMBERSHIP.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

SACRAMENTO, June 11.—The exhibit of California's resources will be made a feature of the Knights Templars' triennial conclave. From every county and section of the State samples of California's resources will be brought and exhibited in one of the large halls or the principal hotels. Pacific Commandery of Sonora, one of the oldest commanderies in the jurisdiction, has secured the Lick House dining-room for headquarters and to display its exhibits. Los Angeles Commandery, with 400 members, will have headquarters in the Map Room of the Palace and keep open house. Sacramento Commandery will exhibit and entertain in Pioneer Hall. Visalia Commandery will have its hall open. San Knights, will keep open house in the reception rooms of up-town hotels. Woodland Commandery, with 150 members, will entertain at the Windsor Hotel. Stockton Commandery will have joint headquarters and entertain jointly. Stockton commandery and Naval Commandery of Vallejo have secured Lyric Hall and will share the space. San Jose will have the space.

ENTERTAINMENT.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The watch upon the Nelson residence was continued through the day. Little knots of curious people grouped at the corners and along the avenue from time to time, but there was nothing to see, and after a few minutes, they would scatter. Their places were taken by newcomers.

AMONG THE WATCHERS.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Kaid Omar Yussi, commanding the Loyal forces near Fez, has been killed in action, says a despatch to the Times from Tangier. His troops were routed and the machine gunners lost. The town of Srgui four hours from Fez was immediately afterward looted by the Berber tribes.

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## WASHINGTON.

### RUN DOWN BY A BICYCLIST.

**Senator Cockrell of Missouri Seriously Injured.**

**Will be Confined to His Bed for Several Weeks.**

**Col. Pratt Relieved from Charge of Indian School.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.**  
WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator F. W. Cockrell of Missouri, was run into by a boy riding a bicycle today and was thrown violently to the ground. His right collarbone was broken, left side badly bruised, and he was otherwise injured. The accident happened early this morning, but was not made known until tonight. As was his custom, Senator Cockrell went to the market for his breakfast, holding his umbrella over the basket on his arm as he ran into the boy who was riding at a rapid pace. He quickly remounted his wheel and disappeared. It was stated tonight that Senator is resting comfortably but that he will be confined to his bed for several weeks.

**PANAMA CURRENCY.**

**THE QUESTION DISCUSSED.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.**  
WASHINGTON, June 11.—At the meeting of the Panama Joint Commissioners presented their views at length and produced a copy of the bill pending before their legislature providing for the establishment of a gold standard in Panama on the same basis as in the United States, a provision for subsidiary coin in silver at the ratio of 25 to 1 (the same as that obtaining in the Philippines). Secretary Taft insisted that adequate provision be made for a sufficient reserve to maintain the silver on a gold basis. If the silver coin was to be used in the canal zone.

The Panama representatives stated that their government had already given up the idea of standard for the benefit of the country, allowing the \$100,000 of the \$10,000,000 received from the United States to be employed in public works. They expressed the belief that the government would adopt a plan satisfactory to the United States, but they wanted time to draft the pending bill and consult with their principal. The commissioners therefore adjourned to meet here next Saturday.

**STATUE OF RUSH.**

**ACCEPTED BY PRESIDENT.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.**  
WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Roosevelt today accepted in behalf of the government a bronze statue of Benjamin Rush, the eminent physician and statesman and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The statue is the gift of the American Medical Association, erected in the grounds of the United States Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, New York, the National Observatory. The unveiling ceremonies took place at 5 o'clock in the presence of 500 persons, representing medical associations and officials of the government and their friends. President Roosevelt's acceptance was contained in a brief speech, in which he called attention to the growing tendency toward specialism and warned against forgetfulness of the duties of citizenship.

**COL. PRATT MISPLACED.**

**AT OUTS WITH DEPARTMENT.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.**  
WASHINGTON, June 11.—Capt. William M. Meyer, Seventh Cavalry, now agent at the Ultaht Agency in Utah, has been detailed to succeed Col. Richard Pratt as superintendent of the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa. The displacement of Col. Pratt is due to the long-continued difference between the colonel and the Interior Department. He has freely criticized the department's management of Indian affairs, and the officials have resented his views. Recently he made a speech saying that the Indian Bureau could

**MONUMENT TO HAWKINS.**

**Pennsylvania Honors Memory of One Her Gallant Soldiers.**

**BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.**

**PITTSBURGH (Pa.) June 11.**  
—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Pennsylvania is today commemorating the brilliant military record of Col. Alexander Leroy Hawkins, Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, U.S.V., a part of Gen. H. G. Otis's command on the firing line in the Philippines, by the dedication of a costly memorial in Schenley Park, preceded by an imposing parade of military organizations from all over the commonwealth.

Gov. Pennington is here to do honor of the soldier's memory. Officers of the General Staff of the National Guard, distinguished veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars and many city and State notables are also present to lend impressiveness to the occasion. Mrs. Hawkins and her family and the veterans of the Tenth Regiment were the honored guests in the mammoth demonstration of respect.

The duty of turning over the monument to the city was performed by Gov. Pennington, who presented the memorial. City Solicitor W. B. Rodgers, who represented the city on this occasion, received the gift. The firing of a salute by Battery B closed the exercises. It was hoped that some of the California officers of Gen. Otis's command would have been present at the unveiling of the monument. The Tenth Infantry boys have a warm feeling for Gen. Otis.

be profitably dispensed with, and when asked for an explanation, replied by sending a full complement of his remarks. Col. Pratt is an officer in the army, and has recently been nominated to be a brigadier-general.

**DEATH IN A SEWER.**

**City Engineer Miltimore and Three Workmen Killed by Explosion of Sewer Gas.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.**  
CHICAGO, June 11.—By an explosion in a huge sewer being constructed along Thirty-ninth street, manholes were blown up for many blocks, the street was badly torn and a frame building demolished. The first report stated that eight persons, including City Engineer Miltimore, were killed, but when an investigation had been made it was found that only four men had been killed. The workmen, accompanied by City Engineer Guy Miltimore, who carried a gasoline torch, were going down into the sewer when they encountered sewer gas and the explosion followed. All four men were killed.

In addition to sewer gas it is thought possible that petroleum had leaked into the sewer, as for fifteen minutes after the explosion the fire burned fiercely.

**CUTS OFF ANOTHER.**

**Mrs. Hearst Unable to Finance Egyptian Exploring Expedition of Prof. Rosner.**

**BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.**  
CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) June 11.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Word has been received from Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who has been furnishing funds for the Harvard Egyptianological exploring expedition at Girgeh, under Prof. George Holmest, that it must be given up as no longer able to support the work at least for the present. This decision comes as an unexpected blow to Harvard authorities, who had been led to believe that for the next five years at least researches might be carried on as the previous at Girgeh, giving promise of great results. Some scholars have believed that within the next half decade, Prof. Rosner would rival any European discoverer in that field. He had an annual research endowment from Mrs. Hearst of \$12,000 for five years, and Harvard is not in a position at present to make up this sum.

**CHECK ON BANK CLERKS**

**They Must go Out to Lunch Every Day and Take a Vacation Each Year.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.**  
NEW HAVEN (Conn.) June 11.—Bank book-keepers and clerks in this city have been given a vacation, and only will they be required to take an annual vacation, but they must make use of the midday lunch hour privilege. It is said that the State Bank Association will also reason that it is advisable that all banks observe this precaution. These regulations have grown out of the recent charges against a bank in New Haven, Conn., that he had embezzled \$70,000, and covered the matter through remaining at his desk without a vacation for a number of years, and never going out during business hours for lunch.

**DOMIE IN LONDON.**

**Hotel Keepers Decline to Accommodate Min and Troude in Anticipated by the Authorities.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-A.M.**  
LONDON, June 11.—John Alexander Domie arrived here today from Holland and made a tour of the hotels, accompanied by his wife and son and escorted by deacons, in search of accommodations. Everywhere he met with refusal, as the hotel managers are afraid of a repetition of the rowdyism. The marked Domie's former stay. At last, ultimately, he was unable to find lodgings. Domie proceeded to the Zionist headquarters. The headquarters have been connected with the police telephones, in anticipation of a possible onslaught by a mob.

**OBITUARY.**

**Abner McKinley.**

**SOMERSET (Pa.) June 11.**  
—Abner McKinley, brother of the late President, was found dead in a chair at his home at 5 o'clock this morning, without any apparent warning of his family. His colored servant, who slept in his room, was up with him at 2 o'clock and it is not known at what time Mr. McKinley got up. When he did not return his wife, Mrs. McKinley walked into his room at 8 o'clock and found him sitting in a chair cold and apparently dead. A physician was summoned who said he probably died between two or three hours before. Mr. McKinley's death was due to Bright's disease, which developed shortly after the death of his distinguished brother, his uncle, in 1893. Mr. McKinley had devoted nearly all his time in a vain attempt to overcome the fatal malady, consulting the most eminent physicians and traveling from city to city for months. Two weeks ago he returned from Tampa, Fla., where he had been for six weeks.

The sufferer was not confined to bed and yesterday evening took a "drive into the country, accompanied by his son.

Notwithstanding it has been generally known for some months that Mr. McKinley was suffering from an incurable malady, the announcement of his death to the members of the family and the local public. Only yesterday afternoon he drove into the country with his wife and appeared to be stronger than before for weeks. The time of his death can not be accurately determined, but he probably expired an hour before he was discovered in his bathrobe sitting in a chair in his bedroom.

The immediate cause of Mr. McKinley's death was hemorrhage of a blood vessel of the brain.

**FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.**

**CANTON (O.) June 11.**  
—Funeral services for Abner McKinley will be held at the home of Dr. Ida S. Bailey, widow of the late President, in this city on Monday afternoon. The body will arrive Monday morning.

Amer McKinley was the survivor of four brothers in the McKinley family, each of whom died of a violent death. James McKinley died suddenly and unexpectedly on a train near New Castle, Pa.; David McKinley was stricken in the same manner at San Francisco; William McKinley was assassinated at Buffalo, N.Y.

**Dr. J. H. Floto.**

**OAKLAND (Cal.) June 11.**  
—Dr. John Henry Floto is dead at his home in this city at the age of 59. Dr. Floto practiced medicine more than forty years, ceasing work only four years ago. He was born in Prussia, and his memory ran back to a sight of Napoleon on the march to Moscow.

**John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, called for a suspension of the strike, and Dr. W. E. Weyl, a Pennsylvania physician, who has worked actively in the cause of miners, said that our labor conditions**

## LABOR.

(Continued from First Page.)

of Teller county, forced by a mob at the point of pistol and coil of rope, the citizens of Colorado, of the City Marshal of Victor, of various aldermen and justices of the peace in the district, and the entire official directory of the city of Goldfield; assault upon and demolition of the miners' hall, Victoria, Victoria entrance into the four union cooperative stores and destruction of the contents; destruction of the Victoria Daily Record of an armed mob; invasion of the miners' hall outside mining lines by an armed force under military command; arrest of men at their work and incarceration within the military lines; hundreds of men confined in unventilated cells of the military commandant of the great Portland mine, employing union men, by order of military necessity, and subsequent deportation of the miners employed.

"We have decided upon a few who must go," said Gen. Bell on leaving the committee-room at the Alliance headquarters. "But I don't want to send them out until we have sifted out all the candidates for release and imprisonment. We have to take into account the deportees on one train, probably Sunday. This will save the expense of more than one special train."

The committee today made the significant mistake of recommending for deportation the men who had been sworn in as deputies.

Many people have changed their sympathies from unionism to the side which now has gained the upper hand during the strike.

Nearly all the union men remaining at Alliance headquarters after yesterday's deportation, numbering forty, were taken to the County Jail today. The mine owners say they will be released with the miners who have committed treason to themselves and to their class. These pictures are nothing more than those having charge of the district have publicly used for many months.

"Charges that miners are not allowed to vote on questions of strike are utterly absurd. As a matter of fact, according to the constitution of the miners, they are not allowed to vote on any question of mining, except the question of mining, which is the only question which is absolutely impossible for the executive board to call a strike of its own volition. The present strike is a result of a direct vote of the members of the miners under the constitution, which left the miners entirely in the hands of the miners' delegates for adjudication and settlement. The twelfth annual convention recently held in Denver, appointed a special committee to consider the question of miners' rights. The miners' rights committee, consisting of Malcolm C. Clegg, president, and George Holmest, secretary, recommended that the miners' delegation to the convention be allowed to vote on the question of strike.

"Expressions in this city and in Victoria are of a rushing and hasty nature, and the miners are awaiting deportation. But few arrests have been made today.

There is also a squad at the Victor army, which is estimated at twenty-five to eighty-five, awaiting deportation. But few arrests have been made today.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1904.

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billet Waters

Allen's Violets, per bottle, No. 10.  
Violets, Water, per bottle, No. 10.  
Orange Blossom, per bottle, No. 10.Violet—Cassis or Cachemire,  
Viva Violets, per bottle, No. 10.

a prescription depends

on the life of the patient.

upon absolute accuracy.

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S. Broadway.

NO LIFE TO  
PARKER BOOM.Marked Depreciation in the  
Judge's Stock.Standard Oil Magnate Takes  
a Hand in the Game.Politicians Think St. Louis  
Field an Open One.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), June 11.—Edward O.

Wolcott will serve as chairman of the

Colorado delegation to the National

Republican Convention in Chicago,

June 21. It has been reported that

Mr. Wolcott and Carlbald, Ger-

many, taking the bath, and that he

will not return in time for the con-

vention.

Secretary Cochrane, of the Repub-

lican State Central Committee, today

received word from Mr. Wolcott,

who would start in New York for

Chicago June 15, a week from today,

will start June 17, the Colorado party

will arrive from the West.

It is reported that Mr. Wolcott will

make a speech nominating Senator

Fairbanks of Indiana, for Vice-Presi-

dent.

NAN MAY CONFESS.

Rumor that the Cab Companion of the

Late Caesar Young Will Tell

All She Knows.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

NEW YORK, June 11.—Charles F.

Nash, Patterson's lawyer, informed a repre-

sentative of the district attorney and

also the detectives who have been

searching for him that J. Morgan

Smith, brother-in-law of the woman

who is held pending investigation into

the death of Bookmaker Frank T.

Young last Saturday, will be surren-

dered next Monday. At the same time

assurance was given that E. Smith

will then appear before the grand

jury to purge himself of the charge

of conspiracy when he failed to

answer a subpoena. Smith is now

outside the State and is safe from ar-

rest on the warrant of attachment issued

last Thursday by Judge New-

burger, but it had been the intention

of the district attorney to have him

arrested on another charge and brought

back to this city. The promise

to surrender him probably will

cause District Attorney Jerome to

abandon that plan, though the police

will not give up the search for the

missing witness. Captain Sweeney,

in whose district the shooting occurred,

which would in any way

affect the Virginia delegates.

There were close political friends

of Parker at Richmond, but there

were no extensive supporters.

Parker's supporters hope

there is to defeat Hearst in the

convention.

The majority of delegates to the St.

convention voted down a motion

to instruct the delegation to support

Parker. The supporters of the

convention voted down a motion

to instruct the delegation to support

Parker.

DRUMMERS CELEBRATE.

Gather in Force at Denver, Parade the

Streets and Have a General

Good Time.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

DENVER, June 11.—About 250

"drummers" who are members of the

United Commercial Travelers, held a

parade in Denver yesterday, and later

were entertained with a variety of

sports and amusements, with the

election of officers for the ensuing

year, the executive session of the

fourth annual grand council came to

a close this afternoon. C. W. Lee of

Pueblo was elected grand controller.

W. E. Lawler of Trinidad, general sec-

retary, and H. S. Cox of Denver,

grand treasurer. A reception and

banquet will be held tonight.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

CLEVELAND, June 11.—The American

League game between the Indians and

the Tigers was postponed.

The Indians will play the Tigers

Wednesday at 2:30 p.m.

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## MOST INTERESTING OF ALL CONTESTS.

Twenty-four Candidates Already Enrolled for the Annual Competition for Free Scholarships in Leading Schools of Southern California.

THE TIMES' Scholarship Contest of 1904, which will be formally opened on Monday, June 27, promises to be the most interesting contest of the kind that has ever occurred in Southern California. It promises to excel in the preceding contests in the number, variety and value of the prizes to be competed for, and in the number of competitors.

Fourteen days before the opening finds twenty-four candidates for the scholarships already enrolled. This list will be largely augmented, no doubt, within the next fortnight. Following are the nominations to date:

MISS FLORENCE BARKER, 228½ South Spring street.

WILL L. BAUGHMAN, 115 North Workman street.

HOMER L. BRICE, Sierra Madre.

NAT B. BROWNE, Ventura.

MISS EULA BURKE, 625 Court street.

FRED BURKHART, 426 North Fredonia avenue.

MISS OMAR MAY BURNS, Redlands.

FRANK B. DUNWELL, 406 North Soto street.

MISS ROSALIE GENTILLON, Santa Monica.

MISS OLIVE KELSO, Claremont.

MISS AMY LANGWORTHY, Riverside.

HARRY LEFTWICH, Inglewood.

CHARLES M. MCARTY, 150 North Alta street.

HUBERT LEROY O'NEIL, 1544 West Thirty-sixth street.

MISS GEORGIA A. PITTS, Los Angeles.

GILBERT RAMAGE, Pasadena.

MISS CLARA SCHOLZ, Sawtelle.

MISS SADIE A. SEE, Whittier.

MISS BEL SKIDMORE, Downey.

EDGAR SUTTON, Cucamonga.

S. HALSEY THOMPSON, Pasadena.

MISS MARY V. HIGGS, Cypress.

LYMAN C. WAITE, Fernando.

HARRY WATSON, Westminster.

Some of the above-named pupils have made application in person or by letter to be placed on the list of aspirants, others having been selected by friends as deserving of the honor. Some of the more eager ones gave notice as far back as last January that they desired to compete for the scholarships, and many of them already laid a good foundation for conducting a red-hot campaign. Others have only made up their minds within the last few days to enter the race, and there are a good many who have but a faint idea of the work they must get in and make a winning, but who have not yet made a formal announcement of their candidacy.

There yet is time for many others to get in and before the signal to start is given. No voter will be received before Monday, June 27, but those who believe in taking time by the forelock will proceed at once to get busy. It is their general intention that a great deal can be done in the way of getting promises of friends to assist with coupons and subscriptions. A good plan is to note down the names and addresses of friends or acquaintances who will be likely to help and call upon them when the proper time comes.

### PROMISING FIELD.

The manager of the contest has not yet had an opportunity to get acquainted with all of the prospective candidates, or to learn their respective merits. So far as he is informed, however, they are a very promising lot of girls and boys; the sort who will work hard to earn the scholarships and make good use of them when they have obtained them. They are practically all so situated that they would have no chance to obtain the scholarships they aspire to, except the opportunity extended to them by The Times.

Miss Florence Barker of No. 228½ South Spring street, expects to graduate from the Olive-street grammar school next week, and her ambition is to attend the Dobbinson School of Expression and Dramatic Art, the coming year.

Will L. Baughman of No. 115 North Workman street, is a young "Times" scholarship contest winner a little too late to win one of the prizes, but he gave notice that he would try again this year, with a firm determination to win. Will, an electric and mechanical genius, and his ambition is to win scholarship in Throop Polytechnic Institute.

Homer L. Brice of Sierra Madre has given notice that he wishes to enter the contest. His credentials have not yet been received.

Nat B. Browne of Ventura is a young man who is highly recommended by such men as Hon. D. T. Perkins of Hueneme and Prof. P. W. Kauffman, supervisor of the schools of the community. Mr. Perkins says: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend my young friend, Nathaniel B. Browne, as I have known him since his childhood days and can testify to his good character and ability. He is a good boy and I am sure he will do well."

Mr. Kauffman says: "I have known Nathaniel Browne during the last five years. I was principal of the Ventura High School when he took his course there. He is a capable young man and on what I can judge, has a desire to obtain a scholarship in a higher institution. I believe he has the enterprise and pluck to succeed in the contest for a scholarship, if he is given a chance." You can be sure that the world of scholarship will be put to work to steady work at some trade or profession, and he thinks, The Times scholarship contest will furnish him the opportunity.

Edgar Sutton of Cucamonga is one of the candidates for the St. Bernardine County. Mr. Sutton says: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend my young friend, Nathaniel B. Browne, as I have known him since his childhood days and can testify to his good character and ability. He is a good boy and I am sure he will do well."

Miss Sadie A. See of Whittier has been cultivating the acquaintance of her neighbors, the old soldiers at the Soldiers' Home, and many have promised to help her to win the scholarship. She is 14 years old, and very confident that she will be able to win a scholarship.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Clark, Mr. G. H. H. and daughter, Mrs. G. H. H. and daughter, Mrs. Allan Dodd, Mrs. J. J. Sheridan, Mrs. A. M. Shook and Miss Pearl Beard, Mrs. Allan Dodd, Mrs. J. J. Sheridan, Mrs. A. M. Shook and Miss Fraser, H. F. Gentz and Miss Etheline, W. E. Erwin, H. F. Montague, T. F. Conway, J. F. Herrington, J. W. Walters, Leo L. Gibson, Fred Shoup, C. H. Hubbard, A. W. Reese, T. H. Fox, E. C. Gough, C. E. Eaton, Miss Newton, T. S. McCormick, F. L. Miller, S. Butler, G. A. Ingram.

Miss Bel Skidmore of Downey will compete with Miss See for the honor of winning scholarship laurels for that section of San Gabriel Valley. She wants a scholarship in a good business college. Downey has had some success in the business world, and is equally fortunate. She has a host of friends who will give her enthusiastic support.

Edgar H. Thompson of Pasadena is one of the candidates for the St. Bernardine County. He is very highly recommended by residents of that place, who are interested in seeing him succeed.

Miss Eula Burke of No. 625 Court street is a bright, wideawake girl, who has made up her mind to win a scholarship. Miss Burke is only 16 years old, but with a record from the Olive-street school, after which she hopes to be able to take a course in the Dobbinson School of Expression and Dramatic Art. She is the granddaughter of veterans of the Civil War, and is a member of the Juvenile Court.

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Lyman C. Waite of Fernando announces himself as a candidate for a

musical scholarship. His teacher, Robert L. Fraiser, describes him as "an honest, energetic boy of 15, of excellent moral character and high standing in his classes."

Harry Watson is the only candidate who has thus far entered the race from Orange county. The Orange county candidates have been in the habit for several years past, of carrying off the highest honors in the scholarship contests. The pelanders have been most loyal in their support of contestants from their region and if young Watson is as fortunate as the young ladies who have represented that district heretofore, he will be a topnotcher, or the next to it. He is in his first year in the High School, and gives excellent references.

The names of a number of other boys and girls have been suggested as suitable candidates for some of the scholarships, but they are being considered slowly, as yet, in intention to enter the race. Any others desiring to have their candidacy announced before the contest is formally opened will kindly inform the scholarship manager that effect and be sure to give satisfactory references as to qualifications.

Address or call on the Scholarship Manager, Times Building.

N.B.—Watch the columns of The Times the coming week for additional information about the Scholarship Contest and further announcements of candidates.

### SAN DIEGO.

TO FORM STATE ROAD CLUB. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES: SAN DIEGO, June 11.—A meeting is to be held at the Chamber of Commerce Monday for the formation of a San Diego section of the El Camino Real Association. Mrs. Coronado, chairman, will kindly inform the members of the club when and where to meet.

Miss Olive Kelso, a junior in Pomona College, has been placed in nomination, but he has not yet given notice whether he intends to make the race.

Miss Rosalie Gentillon of Santa Monica is a young lady evidently worthy of encouragement in her ambition to get an education. She is the daughter of a laboring man and the eldest daughter of a family of seven children.

Miss Amy Langworthy, a student at the Pomona High School some time ago, but had to quit school in order to go to work to earn money to buy clothes and books for her next year's schooling.

Frank B. Dunwell of No. 406 North Soto street has been placed in nomination, but he has not yet given notice whether he intends to make the race.

Miss Eula Burke, 625 Court street.

MISS OMAR MAY BURNS, Redlands.

MISS CLARA SCHOLZ, Sawtelle.

MISS SADIE A. SEE, Whittier.

MISS BEL SKIDMORE, Downey.

EDGAR SUTTON, Cucamonga.

S. HALSEY THOMPSON, Pasadena.

MISS MARY V. HIGGS, Cypress.

LYMAN C. WAITE, Fernando.

HARRY WATSON, Westminster.

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## DRISCOLLS GO TO MEXICO?

Believed Bessie Has Taken the Doctor's Tip.

Likely Already Across Line Clear of Courts.

Said Nothing About Taking a Baby Along.

Bessie Driscoll, held last Wednesday on a charge of extortion by Justice Austin after an examination which cost the city \$1000, has undoubtedly taken the tip of Dr. Whitford, the prosecuting witness, and "vamoosed." That she has left the city is an established fact and it is believed that, accompanied by her sister, May, who has been her companion and adviser during the many vicissitudes following her arrest, she left for San Diego, and by this time across the Mexican frontier.

Bessie has granted temporary freedom by depositing \$1000 cash bail, and that will come into possession of the State, if the case is ever called for trial in the Superior Court.

But there is another who has a very decided interest in that \$1000 in the event of the young woman's failure to return in appearance at the required time. That is Lt. Colonel Davis, of the firm of Davis, Rash & Willis, who has acted as her attorney. He has first call on the money after the State, as it was signed over to him by his client, the day after, with the omission of Justice Austin. If the sisters have left the State for good, the attorney has one chance to draw down the money, and that is in the event of the young woman's return to the city. This is thought quite likely, in view of the general belief that the Montana doctor has had enough of the publicity and does not wish to return to it.

The Driscoll sisters made no secret of their departure from the city, informing their attorney as well as the landlady of the rooming-house where they have been residing, after examination, that they intended spending a few weeks in Santa Monica. They said nothing about taking a baby with them.

They discussed the subject with Attorney Davis before leaving, even asking if he thought it would be any harm to change their names, as they did not wish to have trouble in future because of the reputation of being known as the Driscoll sisters. They promised him at this interview to see him again before leaving, but this was the last seen of them by him.

At 125 South Hope street, where they have resided recently, they informed the landlady Thursday that they had ordered their trunk sent for and intended to spend the time until the case was called again in Santa Monica. They left the premises at noon Thursday, after bidding at noon Thursday, after bidding the women of the house good-by. That was the last seen of them in Los Angeles.

It was learned that their trunk—the large forty-inch affair which May purchased about ten days ago—was taken to Port Los Angeles. The old trunk, which Bessie used in her peregrinations since her first lets, is now in England, is now in the possession of the family who rented the sisters the rooms they occupied on South Hope street, but on account of its dilapidated condition they are not anxious to retain it.

Four women who were on the steamship State of California, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which stopped at Port Los Angeles on their way to San Diego on Friday afternoon.

An employee of the company who was on the pier when the passengers embarked was quite certain, from the descriptions furnished, that two of the women were the Driscoll sisters. It is easily described by her attire, which is the only dress she has been seen to wear since she has figured prominently in connection with her sister's woes.

They have carried a dress-suit case for this was the only dress-suit case for this was the only dress-suit case known to possess besides the trunk. Two women such as described boarded the steamer.

It is but a short jump to the Mexican line from San Diego, and those who are interested in the disappearance of the girls in court here, should Bessie's case be called, are of the opinion that they are within the jurisdiction of the California courts at the present time.

That Bessie was in the humor to get far from the scene of her late trouble has been apparent in her manner after the decision in the Police Court, went against her. The ladies living in the hotel street, planned to leave yesterday. She has appeared downcast and depressed, and seemed to fear the result of another trial. Her attorneys endeavored to buoy her with optimistic statements and assurances of ultimate acquittal, but evidently failed to cheer her.

Mr. Davis refused to talk about the subject to any extent last night, only saying:

"They told me they were going to Santa Monica and I suppose they did. Their landlady telephoned me that they had left her house and that is as far as any information concerning their movements goes. I believe they will be back when the case is called."

### LOYAL LEGION.

Southern Association at "The Bivouac." War Songs and Bugle—Change of Date of Election.

Gen. Odie's home, "The Bivouac," rang with old war songs last night. Companions of the Southern Association of the California Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, spent a happy evening there.

An orchestra played in the library, the music floating up pleasantly and mingling like an agreeable flavor with the talk and good fellowship. Punch and light refreshments were served.

While the company was gathered in the dining-room, Col. Smedberg stepped in and presented Baby Otto with the ribbon of an officer of the "Loyal Legion," to which decoration he is entitled by reason of his recent election as Junior Vice-Commander of the California Commandery.

Attention being turned for the moment to the business of the association, it was decided to hold the elections of the Southern Association on the second Saturday in March, instead of in November, as has been the custom.

Col. W. J. Fife, who commanded the First Washington Volunteers, contributed to the pleasure of the evening by a splendidly rendered recitation. At the conclusion, who served with the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, roused old memories with a number of bugle calls sounded from the porches of "The Bivouac."

The names of the companions present is as follows:

Col. C. C. Allen, Lieut. S. N. Andrus, Maj. W. H. Bonsall, Hon.

Philo J. Beveridge, Capt. A. H. Bibber, Dr. W. W. Borland, Maj. L. F. Burnett, U.S.A., Dr. H. M. Bishop, Maj. T. J. Cochran, Capt. W. C. Coule, Col. J. D. Donahue, Maj. W. E. Donnell, Col. J. W. Dunkelberger, Capt. James S. France, Capt. William Faulkner, Dr. D. M. Goodwin, Charles S. Gilbert, Col. H. C. Hodges, Capt. Fred E. Hotel, Capt. Charles W. Hyatt, Capt. W. A. Capt. C. W. Hyatt, Col. E. W. Jones, Maj. W. B. Kennedy, Dr. H. S. Keyes, Col. George H. Kimball, Maj. E. F. C. Klokke, Hugh L. La Grange, Dr. H. M. Lindale, Maj. L. D. Munson, Capt. N. T. Messer, Maj. A. Morton, Col. F. Price, Gen. L. H. Rucker, U.S.A., Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., Col. W. S. Sweeny, George H. Howard, Capt. W. P. Tucker, Gen. Charles D. Viele, U.S.A., Thomas S. Wadsworth, E. V. Ware, Capt. John R. White.

## NO HOME FOR PICKANINNIES.

### CAST-OFF CHILDREN HUDDLED IN COAL BIN.

Practically deserted by Father, They Are Found by Officer of Humans Society, Which Has no Funds for Their Care—"Most Pitiful Case," Says Miss Mathewson.

Three little pickaninnies huddled together in a coal bin were found early yesterday morning by a humane officer and placed in charge of Miss Mathewson of the society. They are the children of a negro named Smith, who is worthless and who has practically deserted his motherless offspring.

He did succeed in placing the kinky, woolly heads of the little tots under the care of Mrs. Maxwell of No. 715 East Third street, but, as he owes the woman \$47, and is a hard worker, he has no time to care for them. The officer, who has acted as their attorney, has first call on the money after the State, as it was signed over to him by his client, the day after, with the omission of Justice Austin. If the sisters have left the State for good, the attorney has one chance to draw down the money, and that is in the event of the young woman's failure to return.

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HENRY P. BARBOUR CO.

SELLING AGENTS FOR THE COMING

PROPERTY AT THAT PORT

JOHNSON BUILDING.

SEE US

BEFORE BUYING A HOME.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LOT IN ANY

PROPERTY.

GOLDEN STATE REALTY

430 BRYSON BLOCK

CON. SECOND AND SPRING ST.

RAMSAUR, TR.

12 MINUTES RIDE ON LOS

ANGELA ELECTRIC CAR.

1/2 ACRE LOTS.

ARMED, WELL-MAINTAINED

IMPROVED RESERVOIRS.

GRAVES &amp; FOUNTAIN

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE SOME

CHOICEST FARMING

IN THE STATE. CAN ALSO SHOW

LIST OF CITY BARGAINS. CALL

EASTON, ELDREDGE &amp;

121 S. BROADWAY.

FOR LOTS AT

WOODSIDE

SEE

HORNBECK &amp; W.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND IN

400 BROADWAY BUILDING.

MODESTO-FURLOCK

IRRIGATION STATION

LANDS \$25 TO \$75 PER ACRE

LAWNS OWNED AND WATER

LAWNS OWNED AND WATER

AT OUR OFFICE TUESDAYS AND

SUNDAYS.

TICKETS ON A. B. SHAW

TRAIL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

205 S. BROADWAY.

ERKENBRECHER SYNDICATE,

REAL ESTATE AND MINING

SUITE

BROADWAY

PHONE MAIN 1212.

LOOK FOR LITTLE PRICES AND

VALUED HERE.

PARIS CLOAK &amp; SUIT

205 S. BROADWAY.

DAY, JUNE 12, 1902.

## Los Angeles County, Its Cities and Towns.

IN NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.

BEAT GRAFT IN  
THE UNIONS.REVOLUTIONARY CHARGES THAT  
REVEALED IN PASADENA.THE RESULTS OF YEAR'S WORK  
AT THROOP'S EXHIBITION.

FAIR FOR CHILDREN'S TRAINING.

SCOTTISH SUBJECTS AT

THE FAIR.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## BREVITIES.

The visitor in our midst is pleased to note the improvements being made to both the business and residential section of our fair city. On his way to Pasadena he passes through the beautiful Highland Park section; at Fifteenth avenue, about two hundred and fifty feet above the fog and dust of the city, he gets a breath of air. The air is pure and bracing from off the snow-capped top of "Old Baldy," the foothills constantly change in their coloring like ocean waves, and the air is filled with the fragrance of the pine and fir trees which grow from Highland Park, which today has the best 5-cent car service in the city. Would you like to buy a home there with "rent money?" If so, there is time to call upon the real estate and building company, 181 N. Broadway.

Dr. E. E. McLean, the well-known hair specialist of San Francisco, will remain at his branch office, O. T. Johnson Bldg., Fourth and Broadway, until June 20, where she will diagnose and advise on the care of the hair to ladies and gentlemen. The doctor has proved in his fifteen years of practice in San Francisco that baldness is a disease which can be prevented and cured by scientific treatment. Diagnosis free. Rooms 222-223. Phone Home 4522.

Subscribers to The Times are offered a \$7.50 Commemorative Graphophone at cost of freight, handling etc., to be sent, which includes a single record of your own selection. The price of gold-molded records under this arrangement is 25 cents each; (former charge 50 cents each). The machine will be sent to the place at The Times office, where it is on exhibition daily. The plan will be explained fully to anyone calling at The Times' Graphophone Department.

I desire to inform my friends and clients that I have sold out of my Real Estate and Building business to the old established firm A. C. Golsh & Co., and I bespeak for them the continuance of your patronage and confidence, as I feel assured that they will conduct their business with the courtesy and honest dealing in their business transactions that I have established. Very sincerely D. A. Meekins.

An Unusual Silk Sale at "The Ville de Paris"—Tomorrow (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock sharp will start this Silk Clearance Sale that will be an event seldom equalled in the merchandising world. New style shirt waist silks, \$1.25 per yard; and men's waist silks, \$1.25 per yard. Go on sale at 75¢ per yard. High Novelty Imported Silks worth up to \$3 yard will be sold at 50¢ per yard.

Reductions on Millinery. The Boston store will place a general reduction on their entire stock of trimmed millinery beginning Monday morning. There is a recognized superiority to Boston goods, and when you can secure them under price it is to your advantage to do so.

Perfect eye case is afforded by good glasses properly fitted. Ours are guaranteed to be such; \$3 to \$5. New style shirt waist glasses and spectacles at \$1.25, fitted for men and women graduate opticians. Clark's Jewelry and Optical Store, 351 S. Spring, opposite Casino.

British-born persons owning property in America are earnestly advised to execute wills appointing resident executors. Forms gratis on application. Reasons for this advice can be obtained by communicating with C. W. Palmer, British Vice-Consul, Los Angeles.

Big bargains in Chinese and Japanese art goods, hand carved teakwood and cherry furniture, linen and silk hand embroideries. Please come in and we will be only here for a short time. F. S. S. One Co. Day will not forget the number, 434 South Spring street.

A great snap to take a contractor who is in shape to take a contractor's job, to obtain to advantage of his ability to make a fortune, and to obtain a building partially destroyed by fire at Redondo; 55-room lodging-house; bargain for spot cash. J. L. Murphy, Phillips Block Annex, city.

Stanton W. C. extend a cordial invitation to all Peacock and Consular visiting members to attend a reception at Cunnock Hall, Fifteenth and Figueroa street, Tuesday eve June 14. In honor of Department Officers of California.

Ladies' attention! Mrs. Raynor of "The Adele" having disposed of the lease of her present store, will be found at Beaman & Hender's, 247 S. Broadway, with the remainder of her stock in the most stylish millinery at attractive prices.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office for J. W. Jarr, Mrs. S. W. Purcell, Dr. F. G. Beard, Dr. E. Dugdale, Miss Zee McElroy, Elmer E. Lester, Charles F. Goetz, Nicola Sante Taldone and S. T. Black.

Ladies should take advantage of the summer rates for the care of the hair and face, including vibratory massage, George Merritt Murray, 756 S. Broadway, ladies' bath and toilet parlors. Telephones Main 2206, Home 1676.

If you want your carpets and fine statuary cleaned from all dust and moth and water damage, a thoroughly renovated ring up City Street Carpet Cleaning Works, 507 South Flower street. Both phones M. 427, John B. Breen.

Holiday Floors. Get the best and they will give a life time satisfaction. We employ only the most experienced floor men and use the very best materials. Marshall Floor and Supply Co., 516 S. Broadway.

Pierce Bros. Co., Undertakers, Broadway and Sixth. Lady attendant in attendance night and day. Tel. Main 242.

Pierce Bros. Co., Undertakers, 48 S. Flower. Tel. M. 1827. Lady attendant.

Pack & Chase Co., Undertakers, 48-49 S. Hill. Tel. M. 61. Lady attendant.

Do You Want Collections Made?

Then place accounts, notes, judgments and all manner of bills with a collection agency.

Becker Law and Collection Agency, East 18th Lankershim Bldg., corner Third and Hill.

Floral Designs and Bouquets.

Ours are attractive and artistic. Phone Main 2206, Home 250, Ocean Park Floral Co., No. 222 South Spring street.

Bring Difficult Feet.

Hoffman's, 183-185 S. Spring street.

Peerless Brew.

We stop the leaks. Ed. S. Spring.

Dr. C. S. Clayton, Osteopath, Office, No. 204 South Hill, Los Angeles.

Bring Difficult Feet.

Hoffman's, 183-185 S. Spring street.

Peerless Brew.

## "HOUSE AND LOT"—The Times' Weekly Review of Real Estate and Building.

## FACT AND COMMENT.

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which are jauntily  
and withal comfort-  
the extreme. Prices  
5.00 to \$10.

wardrobe, knowing  
approval.

At the request of The Times, an architect has furnished the following figures as the present average cost of building residences in Los Angeles:

One-story five-room frame cottage, from \$1400 to \$2000; one-story seven-room frame cottage, from \$2000 to \$2800; two-story seven-room frame house, from \$3000 to \$4000; three-story nine-room frame house, \$2700 to \$3700.

The difference in cost is dependent upon difference in quality of material, the exterior and interior design of the house, the size of the rooms, etc.

**MAY BUILDING.**  
FROM LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO, June 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Building operations continue on an exceedingly active scale throughout the country. They are upon a much more satisfactory basis than they were during the corresponding period of last year. The month of May shows a very satisfactory increase over the same month a year ago. According to official reports to Construction News, permits were taken out in twenty-five of the principal cities of the country during the month, closed for the construction of 9435 building improvements aggregating at an estimated cost of 7487 buildings at an estimated cost of \$34,811,456 for the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 1948 buildings and a decrease in cost of \$50,623, or about 2 per cent. The figures in detail are as follows:

Chicago ..... 1,200,518 78  
New York ..... 877,663,660 22 2,237,200 30  
Boston ..... 1,200,500 78  
Philadelphia ..... 2,251,420 78  
Washington ..... 1,249,245 78  
St. Louis ..... 1,000,000 78  
Pittsburgh ..... 1,091,973 105  
Minneapolis ..... 640 1,091,153 614  
Milwaukee ..... 390 1,091,153 614  
Milwaukee ..... 418 736,782 97  
Indianapolis ..... 419 736,782 97  
Cincinnati ..... 419 736,782 97  
St. Paul ..... 185 588,169 48  
St. Louis ..... 602 844,232 69  
Milwaukee ..... 180 588,169 48  
Tacoma ..... 180 235,598 99  
Buffalo ..... 236 589,459 360  
Milwaukee ..... 236 589,459 360  
Kansas City ..... 390 762,631 356  
Denver ..... 182 422,365 282  
New Orleans ..... 182 422,365 282  
Couterville ..... 262 247,143 189  
Memphis ..... 262 247,143 189  
Detroit ..... 243 617,869 411 1,363,900 122  
Total ..... 9,435,925,961,233 7,487,854,811,456 78

\*Per cent loss.

\*\*Labor troubles interfered with building in May a year ago.

for the University Club.

The University Club of Los Angeles has a handsome home.

For a long time such a home has been held in view, and the members have been in a few months under the delay, the club has wisely followed Crockett's advice, and the club was such as to justify making the improvement. At a monthly meeting of the club, it was announced that the directors had signed an agreement to build a building which is to be used for the club by Gilbert S. Tatum, the west side of Hill street, just north of Fourth street. The first floor, upon which will be a three-story building for the use of the club. The first floor will be for the use of the club, the second floor will be for a reading room, a large room, office, and a dining room, and a special room which can be increased to 100 by the addition of a lounge room, which is to be directly connected.

On the third floor there will be a large billiard room and space for a few apartments, also a large room, which is to be used for the club by Gilbert S. Tatum, the architect of the proposed building. The design shows an ornate and dignified front. When the building is completed, it will be simple, structures in this line, and will be considered as

NOT what you want in a building. You will be just what you want, and the building will be a large and dignified front. When the building is completed, it will be simple, structures in this line, and will be considered as

PARROTT'S, TRUCK CO.  
Builders and Retailers of Fine

Buildings and Structures.

IT MATTERS.

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FOR SALE—  
Business Property.FOR SALE—  
PROPERTY SITE FOR SALE.

Centrally located plot of land, 100x100, on line; 200 feet on Southern Pacific Railway and 80 feet on 10th street; 200 feet on 10th street; 100x100, for \$1,000.

Slightly irregular; exceptions for planning; number of yards and feet; 100x100, for \$1,000.

For further particulars, write to ROBERT MITCHELL CO., 308 S. Broadway.

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\$250.

100x100, close to railroad freight house.

This is about half price for the size.

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RENTED BUILDING ON TUESDAY.

There can you get a better buy than that?

The west property is right.

Locality, M. W. ATWOOD.

100x100, for \$1,000.

SALE—  
A CORNER ON N. MAIN.

100x100, with 1-modern cottage; 100x100, for \$1,000 below value; this week.

A good income investment.

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100x100, close to railroad freight house.

This is about half price for the size.

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## Titan by the Sea

elling breeze  
swaying high."

It has visions of a home on a very moderate cost, if the open demand for good beach property the demand must soon exceed the of the choicest lots, perfect ocean view in the city, passing in front of lots convenient. The lots are east and west, and the view of the ocean of this land is such that it does not obstruct the view of any 500 each, but as an inducement to sell a certain number at the time to suit purchaser. There is no you cannot afford to miss this

**WENDER,**  
Building  
2 Byrne Building

**FOR SALE—**

Miscellaneous.

R SALE—\$150 PIANO CERTIFICATE  
Music Co. Address BOX R

R SALE—SMALL NEWSPAPER AND  
Address R. Box 45. TIMES

R SALE—STANDARD SEWING  
Machine, \$150. DIXON AVE. Washin-

ton, D. C.

R SALE—FINE MEXICAN SADDLES  
City of Mexico. Call at 238 AL-

R SALE—FIXTURES FOR CIGAR  
and smoking cases. cheap. 461 S. M-

R SALE—ROLLER TOP DESK, A-  
cheap. WILSON & CO. 912 S. Main

R SALE—A JEWEL GAS RANGE  
condition, cheap. 1211 EAST 17TH

R SALE—CHEAP A TRICYCLE, C-

R SALE—GAS COOKING RANGE, H-

hite attachment. 251 S. FLOWER

R SALE—ZITHER, COST 25. WIL-

SON, 1212 S. BROADWAY

R SALE—DEMONSTRATION TYPEWRITER  
only new. 122 TRUST BLDG.

R SALE—HOLLAND VIOLIN OVER

condition. 250. 415 N. CUMMING

R SALE—25 CANTERS, 1250

R SALE—CHICKEN ST.

R SALE—A STEAMER RUG IN GOOD

condition. Inquiry 1007 W. 20ST

R SALE—MCDOWELL'S SYSTEM FIS-

HERING FISHING, 17TH ST.

R SALE—REAL SNAP BARGAIN, PLATE

upright. 100 S. 27TH ST.

R SALE—NEW PIANO, CHEAP. 1212

R SALE—45 HIGGINS IN GOOD COND.

120 S. GRAND AVE.

R SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFE, A-

nd N. MAIN.

R SALE—MARGARITA IN A SODA WATER

SHOWER, 120 S. MAIN

R SALE—NEW STYLE ROLL TOP DES-

KIN. 1212 S. BROADWAY

R SALE—HOLLAND GAS RANGE, H-

hite. 1212 S. BROADWAY

R SALE—FIRE-PROOF SAFE, ANDER-

SON, 1212 S. Main.

R SALE—MEXICAN SADDLES, CHEAP.

212 S. 2D ST.

**HIGH MINING STOCK.**

Certain Successful Mines

of Mexico.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: "We

are in the only mining country

ever in which I was not naked

stock," said J. M. Sullivan, a re-

cent man of Boston, who is the

and, Mr. Sullivan is on a

and, and has just been through

Spokane.

TREES GROWING.

Specialists Coming Here

to Investigate Conditions in

Big Parks.

Spokane bearing good news for

mines received from Wash-

ington by J. B. Lippincott,

engineer of the Government

Survey. It was from Gif-

ford, forester for the Agri-

Department, and bore the news

that the forestry specialists

here are to begin the

study of the conditions pre-

dicted in the Klyman Park and

Griffith Park, and that

regards tree growing.

It is a practical alliance

of the two new

beginning of this great work.

For some time past a survey of

Griffith Park has been in progress, and

a map is now being prepared, so

that it may be in readiness the

arrival of the experts next month.

DESTROYED A BARN.

The six-year-old son of J. T. Fowler

of No. 1018 West Thirty-eighth street

thought it would be great fun

to set a fire in his father's barn

and started by some youngster, he

did so yesterday afternoon. When

the fire department arrived there

wasn't much for them to do, nor was

there much left of the barn or its

contents. The boy told who

had caused the blaze. His fun caused

a loss of \$150 on which there was no

insurance.

ROUTE TO FOLSOM.

Deputy Sheriff Anderson of San

Francisco arrived in Los Angeles

last evening having in custody

R. J. Blackwell, who is being taken to

the Folsom penitentiary to serve nine

years for burglary. The prisoner is

under 21 years of age but has been

convicted many times before.

He was lodged in the city jail until

the north bound train departed.

The "L.C." Way East.

The Illinois Central on your West Coast

either going or returning to the

Memphis, Louisville, New Or-

leans and Atlanta. Ask any ticket

agent or conductor.

Prices to Raise \$4.

On sale of wall paper at 50¢ per

square yard. Same price for

the same paper. Heat painted

and plain paper. Same price

for plain and heat painted

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## RADIUM AT THE FAIR.

Valuable Information and Hints for Miners.

Kunzite, the New California Precious Stone.

Jasper Specimens from Los Angeles County.

BY EDMUND MITCHELL.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) ST. LOUIS, June 4.—No discovery of modern times has aroused more general interest than radium. Despite the difficulties and technicalities involved, the public mind has been captivated by a new material that possesses the extraordinary power to give off its heat and its substance without suffering any reduction of temperature or any diminution in weight. To the scientists radium has opened up new and rapidly-widening fields of investigation, and not only do the results already obtained modify theories hitherto held to be unassailable, but they promise practical benefits to mankind in a number of ways. Mining men in all parts of the world have been put on the alert by the quoted price of the new element, many thousand times that of gold. In this last connection, however, it has to be remembered that one grain of radium will yield only a grain or two of the precious product, so that the value is really fixed by the difficulty and the cost of extraction, which involves prolonged processes of the most skilled and delicate surgery.

A very large number of people, therefore, will turn to the St. Louis World's Fair in the hope that there they may have the chance to see the costly substances of its properties and where further discoveries of radium ore are likely to be made. Nor will they be disappointed. With commendable enterprise, the government of the United States has forwarded special agents to make the rounds on both for collecting and disseminating information about radium, and other substances possessing the mysterious property called radio-activity. For some time past the office of the Geological Survey has been collecting specimens of ores and minerals containing radium. These are on exhibition in the Government building, where also, in a partitioned room, a series of lectures are given daily and given by experts. These lectures are accompanied by experiments showing the glow of radium in the dark, and its effects upon radio-sensitive substances. There are also there, later in the day, which present flashes and flashes when in proximity to radium, while the paste imitation remains lifeless and dead, a scientific condemned fraud.

Some Clews for Miners.

I am not going to deal with the wonders of radium—a score of recent magazine articles have introduced these to the reading public. The object in taking up the subject at the St. Louis Exposition is to help people who may not be able to come here, and mining men in particular, with a few clews that may aid them in the finding of radioactive ore. Already there are no fewer than forty-two different substances known to possess this property; all of these are rare, and rejoice in names that would be as Greek to the average newspaper reader, ranging over the alphabet from Amersdorffite to Yttria-tantalite. Pitchblende, or Uranite, to give it its proper scientific title, has become known to every one, because it has been from this that M. and Mme. Curie, the discoverers of radium, have obtained their supplies. Samples of pitchblende can be seen in three different places in the exposition—in the Government building, as before indicated, in Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s exhibit, within the Palace of Fine Arts, and in the Colorado court of the building. The substance is black as coal, but almost as heavy as iron-stone. Once inspected and handled, it need not be mistaken for radium in its appearance. Nor, so with most of the other radio-active minerals, some of which are like common stones or sands.

The only other one to which I need specifically refer is Carnotite, found after the mystified President of the French republic. This ore is important for two reasons. First of all, it has been discovered in nine or ten spots scattered over the States of Colorado and Utah; secondly, the first radium ever extracted in America has been obtained from it. Although to the eye the pitchblende of Colorado is, sample by sample, exactly like that of Europe, the radium in the French radium was obtained, there is doubt as to whether the deposits on this side of the Atlantic are of equal radio-activity to the European deposits. I believe that at the present moment tests are being made to settle this point. But the Carnotite of Utah and Colorado has given ample proofs of radio-activity, and so has been made the initial object of attack by the American scientific men. The Prof. Alexander Hamilton Phillips of Princeton University, N. J., belongs to the honor of having extracted from Carnotite the first American radium. The sample, side by side with the ore, is part of the Government exhibit.

Carnotite, like pitchblende, is absolutely unmistakable, even to the mining novice. Its color is a rich canary yellow. Colorado exhibits a splendid show of it, the unusually yellow lumps are almost pure Carnotite. Utah also has a considerable display, but the ore here has an intermixture of other substances, as the darker bands indicate.

### A SIMPLE TEST.

Now, apart from mere recognition by the eye of such markedly distinctive ores as these two, how is the radio-activity of less striking minerals to be ascertained? The test is extremely simple one. All that is required is a photographic plate, the more sensitive the better. The plate must not be removed from the enclosing of black paper, and a metal object should be laid upon this black paper in a dark room; upon this should be placed the specimen to be tested, say, from half a pound to a pound of the material. Instead of the metal object, a few small nails may be arranged so as to form the initials of the owner, or some other unmistakable design, and left on the paper-covered plate beneath the specimen. The weight should be laid on the dark room for from two to fifteen hours, and then the plate should be developed in the usual way. If the specimen has radio-active powers, a portion of the metal object, or of the nail-formed design, will be produced on the plate, exactly as if it had been exposed to the sun's rays.

RESPONSIVE SUBSTANCES.

Pitchblende and Carnotite of course answer to this experiment, but these minerals, as we have seen, have attracted the prospector's attention in any case. The test is valuable for the common-place looking minerals that



# Firth Boulevard Tract

## Fronting on the New Los Angeles and Long Beach Boulevard.

I have dedicated to the public, with the approval of the Board of County Supervisors, the first section of the Los Angeles and Long Beach Boulevard. This is a broad, graded avenue, extending the entire length of the Firth Boulevard Tract, and is the first section of the long desired boulevard which is to connect Los Angeles with Long Beach, thus furnishing a continuous, well-graded and oiled thoroughfare for automobilists and pleasure driving. The Firth Boulevard Tract is located at the intersection of Shorb Avenue and Compton Avenue, South of the City Limits, within one block of the Long Beach electric car line. The entire tract is sub-divided into

### Advantages

1/4 acre villa lots, suitable for growing fruits, berries, flowers and vegetables.

15 minutes' ride on the Long Beach electric line. Finest cars and best service in Southern California.

Pure artesian water piped under pressure to lots. More than sufficient for irrigation and domestic use. Each purchaser of a lot is given 2 fully paid \$100.00 shares of water stock free of charge.

The well supplying the water is finished and is sufficient to supply all needs and to spare.

The soil is a rich loam, level and full of plant food.

It has produced alfalfa 4 feet high without irrigation.

The well supplying the water is finished and is sufficient to supply all needs and to spare.

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The  
Superiority  
...of...Steinway  
Pianos.....

Manufacturers of and dealers in other makes of pianos have to concede the superiority of Steinway Pianos over any other instrument ever placed on the market.

The following extract from an ad. of Lyon & Healy (Chicago) dealers in Knabe and Weber pianos, as well as Steinways—demonstrates the truth of this statement:

"When you get a Steinway Piano you get these four things: 1—Steinway quality; 2—Steinway workmanship; 3—Steinway action; 4—Steinway prestige. And you get these only by buying a Steinway."

Steinway Pianos cost at the factory a third to a half more than any of the half dozen other makes claiming to be in the Steinway class. Yet

## We Sell Steinway Pianos

ights—from \$550 upward; Grands—from \$875 upward

Same prices they're sold for in New York, Boston and Philadelphia—other high-grade instruments are often priced in Los Angeles a FULL third higher than the identical style and make could be bought in the East.

It is any wonder that, following the policy of always selling at great prices now only Steinways but every make of pianos we represent, we have in a few years built up the largest business this kind in the Pacific Southwest?

## GEO. J. BIRKEL CO.

Steinway and Cecilian Dealers

345-347 South Spring Street

30c, 35c, 40c  
Matting 17½c

All the special sales in matting that have ever been held in the city, we can safely state that this is the very greatest gain of them all.

What we offer is this. The richest, softest, loveliest matting coming in all manner of marvelous new—carpet effects—laid-in effects—Japanese designs. They made with linen warp, extra fine grade, and the lowest prices range from 30c to 40c per yard. Thousands of will be placed on sale Monday morning at 17½c per by the roll. At this extraordinary price we cannot afford to cut the original rolls. While many housekeepers buy these matting for their beach cottages, yet the quality is so superior and the patterns so artistic that they are available for the finest mansions in the city.

## A Word About Pianos.

There is a practical reason why we should supply your piano. In fact, we can hardly see how any thoughtful person can buy a piano elsewhere after investigating our prices, our stores, and our instruments.

Our variety of pianos includes the following popular

Valley Gem,  
Walworth,  
Werner,  
Irvin,  
Wagner.

Our piano department pays no rent. We buy our instruments for spot cash; we sell them at lower prices than would be possible under ordinary business conditions. Our terms are so low that any family can afford to have a brand new piano in their home.

**BRENT'S**  
THE GREAT CREDIT HOUSE  
30-532-534 SO. SPRING ST.

Barkley's Porto Rican Coffee

**BEST**  
by every known test;  
and unless you've tried  
it you don't know  
what you're missing.

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT.

The leaders of the Labor Council know that the day is not far distant when the work was done; there was no between organized labor and the Citizens' Alliance. It is well understood that the limit of endurance has been reached on the part of the people, and the Labor Clarion, the official organ of the council, had this significant sentence in a long article last week:

"What is worth having is worth fighting for."

The article in question is guardedly written, and of evident intent to prepare the readers for something more serious, that further developments are looked for in the very near future.

In addition to thus forewarning the

"Watchman, What of the Night?" "All's Well, All's Well!"

## SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1904.

SAN FRANCISCO.  
FREIGHT HANDLERS  
STRIKE ON ESPEE.May be Test of Strength Between  
Unions and Alliance.

Teamsters and Others Expected to go Out on Sympathetic Strikes, and Trouble May be Far-reaching—Labor Council Raising Large Strike Fund—Building Trades Council Will Keep Out of Conflict.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Early last Sunday morning the freight handlers of the Southern Pacific decided to strike for better hours of work, and for the recognition of union rules. The men claim that they have been worked at all hours of the day and night without an opportunity of knowing just when the work would come, and were compelled to report for duty early in the morning with the possibility of not getting anything to do before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They also claim that it made no difference when the work was done there was no pay for overtime or for extra work. It is claimed also that they were sometimes compelled to work sixteen hours a day without extra pay. The officials of the road, according to the statements of the officials of the union, declined to discuss the matter. For sixteen days the union's officers and the representative of the Labor Council kept the men at work while they endeavored to obtain satisfaction from the company. All efforts failing, it was found impossible to keep the men from striking, and but eighteen votes cast were against the strike.

On Saturday evening, before the strike was called, the men worked at the main freight station, the freight-houses of perishable goods, so that the merchants would not suffer, and then the trucks were dropped, and the doors of the sheds closed.

Furuseth was alone, however, in his efforts to keep out of the conflict and the Council took the action which makes it the central body of organized labor, not only as an adviser, but as the executive officer. This will put a new phase on all future strikes that are sanctioned by that body for it will mean that the strikes themselves will be run by all the unions in the city which are affiliated with the Labor Council. Heretofore the strikes have been engineered by the individual unions with the moral and financial backing of the council.

POLICE WILL BE POWERLESS.

In this instance the police force of San Francisco will be powerless to protect the men who are working in the sheds. The freight comes in at all hours of the day and night and there can be no regularity of times for the men to come and go. The sheds are open, and in many instances the freight is piled up on open platforms. The sheds range along for five blocks, and are accessible from all sides.

It is understood that the company has been preparing for the strike, and had men all ready to take the places made vacant by the strikers. But the filling of the places is the least part of the work, the road will have to be encased in the strike, and the union. The freight sheds of the Southern Pacific in San Francisco are situated in the heart of the hoodlum section of the city. These sheds were the storm center during the strike of the teamsters, and it will not be necessary for members of the union to interest themselves in the least. The lives of the new men will be burdened by the acts of hoodlums who congregate in that neighborhood.

BUILDERS NOT IN IT.

It may be stated here, however, that the Building Trades Council will steer clear of any such entangling alliance, as the members of the council of the builders are not only moral but physical cowards. McCarthy is a trimmer who never loses an opportunity to throw down the idea of unionism if so doing can gain a point for McCarthy. He is a cowardly man who hides behind others and always poses as being against acts which condemn unionism.

His chief lieutenant is Tveitmo, editor of the organ of the Building Trades Council. Tveitmo is a giant Swede who has the appearance of a prize fighter. He is loud-mouthed when he thinks he is well protected, but is an ardent physical coward, and but recently presented the spectacle to an amused public of a large blowhard being chased about the street by a man half his size. Tveitmo was shrieking for help while his antagonist was trying to catch him. Tveitmo is a good sprinter and made his escape amid the jeers of half a hundred unionists who looked on while a malignant member of another union tried to inflict merited punishment on the big bluff.

Tveitmo is of the material that labor leaders are made, and he is one of the strongest of blowhards when it comes to intimidating business men with threats of what the unions will do if they refuse to comply with all the demands.

SAN FRANCISCO'S DISGRACE.

But Tveitmo is but one of many. The whole outfit from Mayor Schmidt down to the lowest bum that carries a banner in front of a boycotted store, is of a kind. If one desires to know the personnel of the labor unions he need only go to the city hall, where the men who parade up and down crying "unfair."

Pedestrians who walk on Market street between 5 and 7 o'clock every evening are treated to a spectacle which would not be tolerated in any other city in the civilized world. The Nevada Stables are under the ban of the unions, because the proprietors got the strike off the men, and the men who work there are compelled to stand outside the stables and look at the men who parade up and down crying "unfair."

From present indications things are framing up for a bitter fight which may extend to a point far beyond present calculations. Unionists know that a struggle is coming soon, and this may be the firebrand.

PREPARING FOR A FIGHT.

The leaders of the Labor Council know that the day is not far distant when the work was done; there was no between organized labor and the Citizens' Alliance. It is well understood that the limit of endurance has been reached on the part of the people, and the Labor Clarion, the official organ of the council, had this significant sentence in a long article last week:

"What is worth having is worth fighting for."

The article in question is guardedly written, and of evident intent to prepare the readers for something more serious, that further developments are looked for in the very near future.

In addition to thus forewarning the

been cast out by their more respectable brothers and who eke out a precarious livelihood by such dirty work as they are now engaged in.

And as they execute their buzzard dance in front of the stable, and defile the air with their foul language, two stalwart policemen stand near to keep honest men moving on. These policemen never deign to interfere with the assembling of union men, but were better that man who is dressed in the semblance of respectability, and the police are too busy to see what the untidy group is up to. He is immediately puffed with a policeman's club, and harshly told to "move on." If he protests he is made to feel the heavy hand of the law at once.

LAWBREAKERS UNMOLESTED.

Every picked in front of these boycotted establishments is violating the law all the time. They obstruct the streets. They break the peace. They commit larceny. They injure the business of men who pay taxes for protection against just such acts of hoodlumism. They use profane and obscene language in public. They carry concealed weapons without a permit. But the police do not molest them.

The strike of the stablemen, and the consequent sympathetic strike of the hackmen, is one of the examples of how unionism works in San Francisco. For several weeks the strike has been idle because the stablemen have been thrown out by stable owners. These hackmen were getting \$2.25 a day and were in constant employment, year in and year out. They had never trouble with bad weather, and their money was as regular as clockwork.

According to the rules of the union the strikers are paid \$5 a week for married men and \$2.50 a week for unmarried men. This means that the union is supposed to pay to the strikers something in the neighborhood of \$1000 a week. But the strikers do not get it. It is just as it was during the teamsters' strike. The men were supposed to get enough to keep them going, but the only ones who got their money regularly were the officers of the union.

As it was then, so it is now. The officers of the Hackmen's Union get their pay first and what is left after the union is paid out to the strikers is the same. The men are not paid in full, but the union is supposed to pay to the strikers the same amount as the officers. Mike Coffey and Jim Furuseth, the leaders of the hackmen, set their regular quota out of the strike fund, and at the same time run their own hacks and make a harvest out of the strike. While the treasures of the various unions of the city are being drained to keep up these payments, the strikers have lost an aggregate of about \$30,000 in wages since the strike began. In return for this they have received probably about \$10,000 from the other unions as charity, and it looks as if the strike would be made permanent unless the police commissioners refuse to give permits for new drivers for the hacks.

AMENABLE TO LAW.

The employer who signs the closed-shop contract, as well as the labor union which procures his signature by threats of strikes or in other ways, is in the opinion held to be amenable to the criminal laws for conspiring to injure the property rights of a working man in his labor.

"If in the future any employer signs a closed-shop agreement with union or non-union workers," said one of the leading lawyers in the case, "such employer will do so with the full knowledge that he is laying himself liable to the criminal as well as the civil code, and that any non-union or union worker excluded under the signed agreement is liable to the criminal laws with which he is to be from the handicaps of a conspiracy of discrimination when he seeks employment in any workshop, store, factory or other place of business."

"It will even be a crime to submit a closed-shop agreement in the future to an employer for his signature. For it is a crime to ask anybody to commit a crime.

IS CLOSED SHOP CRIMINAL?

"From this point of view the decision may be regarded as putting the ban of criminality as well as illegality upon all the closed-shop agreements actually obtained or vainly demanded by members of labor unions from their employers. Should the employer be able to show that he signed the closed-shop contract under the compulsion of a threatened strike he may be able to escape liability. But in every case where he enters into the exclusive agreement voluntarily the employer is likely to be adjudged equally as guilty under the laws as the labor union members or officials at whose solicitation he executed the illegal contract.

"Contracts or agreements for the maintenance of the 'closed shop' are thereby merely so much worthless paper. From the point of view of law and common sense it makes them even worse than worthless."

It might be that the very act of circulating them would be construed to be a crime, and it certainly could not be a very safe or comfortable thing for a walking delegate or other labor leader to be caught with a supply of them in his pockets. mere possession of them might not be deemed a crime, but if any of the documents have been obtained by a bribe, it might be a very safe or comfortable thing for a walking delegate or other labor leader to be caught with a supply of them in his pockets. mere possession of them might not be deemed a crime, but if any of the documents have been obtained by a bribe, it might be a very safe or comfortable thing for a walking delegate or other labor leader to be caught with a supply of them in his pockets. mere possession of them might not be deemed a crime, but if any of the documents have been obtained by a bribe, it might be a very safe or comfortable thing for a walking delegate or other labor leader to be caught with a supply of them in his 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# The Drama—Plays, Players and Playhouses, Music and Musicians.

## AT THE THEATERS.

**Mason Operahouse.** **P**ERHAPS large theatrical engagements, like reputed misfortunes, do not come singly. At any rate, Maude Adams will immediately follow Sothern, opening with a performance tomorrow night. Miss Adams will present her greatest stellar success—"The Little Minister"—the engagement is for three performances only, concluding Wednesday evening.

It will doubtless seem strange to many that Maude Adams is making her first visit here, yet there is good reason for this. It has never been

drama entitled "The King of the Opium Ring" will be produced. The first presentation is scheduled for today's matinee, and it will run all the week.

The scenes in "The King of the Opium Ring" are laid in San Francisco, where—twenty years ago—an opium ring actually did exist, and the exciting episodes connected with the capture of the principals of the gang, and the breaking up of the traffic, form the basis of the story of the play.

The management promises an exceptionally fine piece of staging for this drama.

**Casino.** "The Pearl of Pekin" will be put on at today's matinee at the Casino Theater. It is the work of Lecocq, who wrote a score of successful operas, and while it has been produced in New

after five years of connubial bliss. The misadventures of the pair in their effort to "get together" again form an amusing basis for the story.

The people selected by the Dobinson faculty are those who have distinguished themselves in amateur theatricals at the school, and a clever presentation is promised.

**Chutes.**

A programme of interest has been prepared by George Cann, and will be presented by his musicians at Chutes Park this afternoon and evening. A feature will be a concert solo by J. William Fritz, and a new Intermezzo called "Oriental." The arrangement of this composition is from the pen of a local music-maker—Charles E. Bray.

There will be aquatic sports on the lake that are entertaining and laughable. Baxter will coast the chutes on

water now firmly established in the metropolis, and when John Drew left Mr. Daly's company, and appeared as a star under Charles Frohman's management, Miss Adams was selected to support him. Subsequently, she was with Mr. Drew in "The Mascarade," creating the part of Miriam, and meeting with great success. As already stated, she became a star in 1897, appearing for more than two consecutive years at the same theater in New York, in "The Little Minister," making a record that has never been eclipsed by a star on the American stage.

Her phenomenal success four seasons ago, in Edmond Rostand's "romantic play," "L'Aiglon," demonstrated beyond cavil that her genius embraced the capacity for tragic as well as comedy expression. The season before last, she still further strengthened the hold she had already made upon the theater-going public, in Mr. Barrie's other comedy—"Quality Street." Last season Miss Adams spent in European travel, devoting four or five months to a tour through Egypt and the Nile. At the beginning of the present drama season, last October, she appeared as a Spanish peasant girl, in the "Pretty Sister of Jose," a dramatization of Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's novel of the same name. The play proved to be a very heavy one.

**Queer Presents.**

Applause and a call before the curtain are not the only ways the public has of showing its appreciation of a beautiful or clever actress. There is the man who waits for her outside the stage door, and the anonymous admirer who overloads her with strange and wonderful presents.

One actress records that in one day, after a successful performance, she received three dozen pairs of gloves, four sizes too big for her, and an enormous consignment of patent hair curlers.

At first she attributed them to some person who did not mind throwing away a pound or two on a subtle insult, but a subsequent letter revealed that they had been sent to her by an enterprising tradesman, who was seeking a testimonial from her.

In provincial towns this form of advertisement is often resorted to by local tradesmen. The testimonial of a celebrity is much coveted by them, and the only celebrities who go their way with any degree of regularity are those of the stage. Thus an actor or actress finds himself or herself the recipient of all sorts of embarrassing presents. These often take the form of foodstuffs.

Two far musical comedy artists came in for a lavish display of temptation on the part of an Eastbourne fishmonger, whose heart they had evidently won. Every night the worthy tradesman haunted the precincts of the theater, armed with choice cuts of salmon.

At first they regarded it as a nuisance, but the quality of the fish turned out to be so good that they agreed to accept each installment, and gave fish supper parties to the rest of the company with great success every night.

A local grocer got to hear of the fishmonger's prowess, and promptly turned his attention to another member of the company, and, to show the great variety of his stock, used to send her the pick of his tinned fruits, sweets, cakes and the like, to such an extent that even the assembled company found it difficult to get through everything sent.

It is, of course, the pretty actress who comes in for the presents rather than her merely brilliant colleague. One charming but very gifted actress had a small cart sent her, of all things in the world, from a local manufacturer.

The same girl was presented with a pug dog, a creature that she had a particular objection to. As the gift was anonymous, she could not return it, so had to give it away to a maiden aunt.

But it is not always complimentary presents such as these that are shown on the actress.

A pretty French damsel who did not appear to please some anonymous members of the audience, found awaiting her once three dead frogs, "as a token of the sender's appreciation of her superb acting."

Some of these uncomplimentary presents take a decidedly humorous form. An actress, who had not distinguished herself particularly in her part, one night found a sealed letter awaiting her. It was marked "urgent," and contained a note, saying that the inclosure was sent on behalf of the townsmen to request her to use it without delay. It was a third-class ticket to the next big town. A terrible broad hint!

A certain juvenile "lead" received an ingeniously nasty hit on one occasion. He was not a brilliant actor, being one of the "stick" variety, his only distinguishing feature being a head of assertive flaxen hair. At the same time his confidence in his own powers and personal attractiveness were unbound.

The manager one day received an anonymous letter from someone saying that he would send around an understudy for the young man's part, on the approval of the manager, in case the actor playing the juvenile part might by chance be taken ill and cause inconvenience.

Later on he found a long box awaiting him at the stage door, and upon opening it in the presence of the company, who had heard of the expected understudy, it was found to contain a halfpenny cane with a fragment of fox tail tied at one end. This was the understanding!

The poor victim did not recover from the cruel joke for some time, and the laughter of the company did not make matters more pleasant for him.

Nothing seems so grotesque to send actors and actresses as presents. One actress received from a Birmingham cutlery firm, in addition to a set of dinner knives, a hollow-ground razor and a man's hunting knife. What can have possessed the senders is difficult to guess, unless they wished to urge her on to assassinating the company!

—[Pearson's Weekly.]

### QUIPS AND CUES.

Lulu Glaser will appear in a new musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, entitled "The Madcap Princess," next season. It

will be a version of "When Knight-wood Was in Flower."

Charles Frohman has arranged for the dramatization of "Pilgrim's Progress," which will produce next season in New York and London. There will be a limited number and over two hundred persons will be in the cast. There are also likely to be nineteen other versions of it, by two hundred dramatists.

George Becke, the veteran actor who died last week in St. Louis, left his splendid collection of more than three thousand prompt books to the New York Public Library. The books are almost priceless, as they contain practically a complete history of the stage but are composed of the standard dramas since the days of Garrick.

The case of M. Porel, manager of the Theatre du Vauville, against Mme. Réjane for \$100,000 (\$20,000) damages for refusal to play "La Montaner" at that theater, has been decided against M. Porel. This is the third time the case has been in court, and is the third victory for Mme. Réjane. M. Porel loses on all points and must pay all costs.

ROSENDO URUCHURTU, the young Spanish-American of this city, totally blind, but a musical genius, as evidenced by his invention, the "Rondin," the wonderful human-toned harp of a single string. In recognition of his contributions to musical science, this comparatively obscure young native of the South has been named by the National Council of the Archaeological Institute of America an honorary member of that scientific institution.

publication. It is from the pen of a brilliant woman widely versed in musical matters, and of mature merit:

Pepe Storck, the Swedish player, was heard again in the Mason Opera house last Tuesday evening. The gift of his art was still as fine as ever, and his playing was received with enthusiasm and delight.

Herr Storck was born in London 1864. He is a Swede by parentage. His serious study of piano began at the Conservatoire of Stockholm, where he was recognized as a brilliant student and won many honors. Later he entered the Brussels Conservatoire, continued to win medals for scholarship. Here he was the recipient of a distinctive honor, namely



possible until the present season for her manager, Charles Frohman, to send Miss Adams to the Pacific Coast, on account of her engagements through the East and Middle West.

Much of Miss Adams' early life has been spent on the Coast, and indeed in San Francisco, where she first appeared before the public. At that time she was but a little girl, though, young as she was, she attracted unusual attention, and it was predicted by those who saw her that she would some time rise to a formidable dramatic position. The actress was born in Salt Lake City.

Miss Adams, in presenting to Los Angeles audiences the play in which she has scored her greatest triumphs, will be assisted by a large number of the players that were associated with her during the three years she spent in the play in the East.

Her roster includes a well-known name. Henry Ainsley, a young English actor now filling his first engagement in this country, plays a leading male part. Others in her company are Eugene Jepson, George Irving, G. Harrison Hunter, Joseph Francom, John H. Bunny, Richard Pitman, Thomas Valentine, William Hodge, Charles D. Pitt, Lloyd B. Cartier, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Margaret Gordon, Violet Rand and May Galver.

Burbank.

The final offering of the Baker stock company for the week commencing tonight, will be "Mr. Barnes of New York." The play is in four acts and a prologue, and the main portion of the incidents transpire at Monte Carlo.

The prologue tells in a concise manner of the duel between the brother of Mariana and a young Englishman. The brother is killed and a vendetta is sworn over his body by the sister and Tomasso. The first act takes place on the road to Monte Carlo, and relates how Mr. Barnes of New York, an excellent rifle shot, starts to win a woman's affections by starving her into accepting his attentions.

Now it seems that Mariana has fallen in love with one Anstruther, and Tomasso tells her that her lover is the man who killed her brother on the beach at Ajaccio, and that she must keep the letter of her vendetta and avenge her brother's death.

This is the complication to start with, and its happy working out makes the play. While it is said to be full of scenes of unusual power, there are numerous opportunities for comedy work. Mr. Standing will be seen in the role of "Barnes," and the rest of the organization will be cast advantageously, it is promised.

Matinee Saturday.

Grand Operahouse. At the Grand this week a melo-

rama, and in the evening the prima donna fountain will be in play.

In the theater a new vaudeville show is promised.

Maude Adams.

When Maude Adams was a little girl between seven and eight years of age, she was the favorite tot among the juvenile players who were in the caste of plays brought out at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, where that house of amusement was in its glory. "Little Maude Adams," as she was then affectionately termed, was made much of by theater-goers, for they had already predicted for her a brilliant future, seeing in her antics upon the stage the touch of an artist.

It was during the autumn of 1892, that the general public, as well as newspaper critics in New York, praised most highly a young and attractive actress who appeared in support of a star, who had previously been leading man in one of the most noted stock companies in this country—Augustin Daly's.

The actress was Maude Adams, and the star John Drew. The favor bestowed was principally owing to the fact that she was the daughter of a famous player, and that she was a pug dog, a creature that she had a particular objection to. As the gift was anonymous, she could not return it, so had to give it away to a maiden aunt.

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### QUIPS AND CUES.

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is to take part in an evening of Spanish music at Blanchard Hall, June 17, given at the benefit of the workers in the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America.

Rosendo, blind in the eyes, but seeing with the soul, is fast coming into prominence through his invaluable contributions to the work of the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute in gathering the fast-disappearing Spanish songs of the old régime.

He is to take part in an evening of Spanish music at Blanchard Hall, June 17, given at the benefit of the workers in the Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America.

He is to be congratulated on this acquisition to its musical and atmospheric.

Herr Storck is a virtuoso, commanding qualities that make for the most satisfying in piano playing. He has a sure mastery of tone difficulties, and interprets all compositions with great skill. There is something in his playing that is most attractive, and his aid to science in turning them in his inimitable way into phonographic records for the institute, and the invention of his exquisitely voiced harp of a single string, that he sees through his finger tips as he caresses it in melody, have won him his merited recognition by science.

### High School Concert.

Friday evening the new "Choral Society" will give its first concert at Sherman Auditorium. The name is somewhat of a misnomer, as it is the name of a chorus of High School students.

The same girl was presented with a pug dog, a creature that she had a particular objection to. As the gift was anonymous, she could not return it, so had to give it away to a maiden aunt.

But it is not always complimentary presents such as these that are shown on the actress.

A pretty French damsel who did not appear to please some anonymous members of the audience, found awaiting her once three dead frogs, "as a token of the sender's appreciation of her superb acting."

Some months ago a singing class was organized in the High School under Mr. Barnhart's direction, and this organization now numbers nearly 250 individuals. The rules governing such organizations make it impossible for an outsider to manage any such school undertaking, and consequently the name was changed to that of the "Choral Society." The Glee, Mandolin and Guitar clubs will have places on the programme.

The receipts will be turned over to a fund for the High School gymnasium, for which the students themselves are raising the necessary funds.

### Chautauqua.

The opening Chautauqua event will be a "welcoming concert," given by the United Vocalists and Instrumentalists of Long Beach, assisted by Miss Dietrichstein, soprano; Paul Jenison, cellist, and a number of other artists.

The closing musical work will be the Los Angeles Choral Society's rendition of Bruch's "Arminius," Massenet's "Eve," and Gade's "Spring Message," assisted by the local chorus formed during the Chautauqua meetings.

### Music Festival.

Here is a first announcement of the programme of the Long Beach musical festival: It will open June 29, with a production of "Parisal" in lecture and musical form, given by Mrs. Mary Fairweather of San Francisco, assisted by Mrs. Kelly-Campbell, Wagnerian pianist. The following afternoon Mrs. Fairweather will lecture, and in the evening children's chorus will hold a concert.

Other events of minor interest follow in rapid succession, and Friday afternoon a lecture on Indian music will be offered by Charles F. Lumis, illustrated with native songs by Indians.

In the evening the Oberammergau "Passion Play" will be offered pictorially by Miss Crow, with a chorus of 100 voices.

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Whoever would write the true story of Tonopah, the big silver-gold camp out in the heart of the Nevada desert would tell of mines that have produced millions of dollars of money and still have millions more in reserve and yet have never cost their owners a dollar. This seemingly incredible statement is literally true of at least one mine of the camp—the

point for a large and rapidly developing section of mining country.

After Tonopah was first discovered and the phenomenal values of the Mizpah ledge were definitely known, the great question then confronting the owners was how to work them at a profit, for they had no capital. Tonopah was then out a few tens of miles from the nearest means of communication, in the heart of the desert country and fifteen miles from water. It was decided to offer leases on different sections of the mine to those hardy pioneers of fortune who had been attracted to the camp by the news of the discovery, and this proved the salvation of the situation. Some of the early leasers on the Mizpah ledge made easy fortunes. Lynch and O'Meara took out more than one million dollars from their lease on the Mizpah. Kendall and McCann, in 1902, took out of the Mizpah, from a stope thirty feet by seventy feet by seven feet wide, their lease, \$170,000, and Mr. Kendall is authority for the statement that there are ten other leasers on the same lead that took out more than they did. The leasing ended with the year 1902, and the Tonopah Mining Company, a Philadelphia corporation which had secured the control of the property, took over the mine and has since developed the mine in a systematic way to a present depth of 700 feet. This is the

of \$50 grade ore and 6 feet of the \$175 grade ore. The shaft is now down 115 feet and the mine bears the unique record of never having hoisted a pound of waste. The lease runs one year and will expire January 1, 1905. Several other properties in Goldfield are developing along the same lines as these two men leoned and promise immediate shipments.

A BIG PROPOSITION.

All this sounds big because it is big. It sounded too big to the writer until enough investigation was made to prove its truth. And yet, big as these stories are they are not half big enough for some of the boomers of Tonopah mining stocks, who will gladly double these statements up on you "if you don't watch out." Tonopah has made more than her fair share of boomers and fakers who have fattened at the expense of the gullible by taking advantage of the

### WOOING IN SIAM.

BY E. YOUNG.

(Author of "The Kingdom of the Yellow Rose," etc.)

Perhaps there is no subject which interests so many people all the world over as that of love, courtship and marriage. In every clime the men make love, the women return the compliment, and marriage follows. Or perhaps it would be truer to say, that in every clime, men seek a wife or wives, and that either by love or purchase they generally attain their end.

In all such affairs, as managed in the far off land I write about, courtship is a very important business, but one in which the lady counts for very little. As she is generally married between the ages of fourteen and

in reference to this matter. What do the parents say?"

The parents, with similar stilted and formal language, give answer after this fashion: "Our daughter stands high in our affections and the young man is also much beloved by his parents. We have an ancient proverb which says, 'Move slowly and you will gain your object; a prolonged effort is usually attended with favorable results.' We will consult with our relatives on the right hand and on the left hand and take their counsel and opinion upon the matter. Please call again."

A DELIBERATE CONSIDERATION.

This is the end of the first conference. After a suitable period of waiting, the committee in charge of the male lover's interest pays a second visit to the girl's parents. We will suppose that the course of true love has so far run smoothly, that the match is now entered into for both sides. In this case the visitors are greeted as follows: "We have consulted our relations and they are unanimously of the opinion that if the young man loves our daughter, and if he can place implicit confidence in her as a proper person to tend him in sickness, and direct his funeral ceremonies after death, then we will no longer place any barrier to the attainment of his wishes. But how is it with regard to the ages of the birthdays of the parties? Are they such as are suitable to each other?"

This last question has no reference to the ages of the young people, because there is never any very great discrepancy in age. It has reference to a peculiar Siamese custom. According to the Siamese every year is under the influence of some animal. They have a cycle of twelve years ruled over in succession by the rat, cow, tiger, rabbit, major dragon, minor dragon, horse, goat, monkey, cock, dog, and hog. Now it is deemed very undesirable that persons should marry if born in certain years. A girl who was born in the year of the rat might conceivably have a very unhappy time with a husband who was born in the year of the dog, though those of the goat and the rabbit might live very peacefully together.

This very important question is settled by an astrologer, who for a sufficiently large donation will invariably declare that the two parties may safely be joined in matrimony. For fitted with the decree of the astrologer, the committee seek another and final meeting for the consideration of other details.

### THE QUESTION OF SETTLEMENTS.

The girl's parents remark: "Since birthdays need cause no further delay, what shall be said about the money to be provided for the young couple to commence business on, and the money for building a house for their habitation?"

Every intending bridegroom must either possess a house, or signify his willingness to erect one previous to his marriage. If a house to be built, it is, when possible, erected near to the home of the girl's parents. It thus happens that if a man has many dependents, or is himself a man of means, he may be surrounded by a small colony of descendants, and the fortunate mother-in-law is able to keep a watchful eye upon the doings of each and all of her sons-in-law.

At this final conference they settle

the amount of money which each of the contracting parties is to provide, and they also arrange how it is to be spent. They plan the future abode of the wedded pair, and decide on the number of rooms and the amount of furniture they are to contain. They thus happen that if a man has many dependents, or is himself a man of means, he may be surrounded by a small colony of descendants, and the fortunate mother-in-law is able to keep a watchful eye upon the doings of each and all of her sons-in-law.

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the number of rooms and the amount

of furniture they are to contain.

They discuss the wedding feast and they

arrange how many dishes shall be

provided by the bridegroom and his

parents; but they are very bit as much

married by their own act as if they

had gone through all the ceremonies

I am about to describe. Of course

such a proceeding as the above is

highly irregular and is not usually re

sorted to in the best society.

The ordinary and conventional

method of proceeding the young lover

is particularly careful to say nothing

of his intentions to the lady of his choice. Should he do so, he would make up again, as is the wont of their European brothers and sisters. But no, not a word do the betrothed even whisper to each other. If the enamored swain would send his sweetheart a message or a gift he can do so through her parents. Until the marriage ceremony is completed the pair are supposed never to meet, and never to see each other. Should the lovers be over ardent, and transgress these stringent regulations, the whole business would collapse.

The first formal proceeding to be

taken is for the young man to tell

his father whom he wishes to marry.

A family council ensues and if the

young man's fancy is approved by

his relatives, the young man's

and elderly lady who is accompanied

with both families. This ambassador

makes a formal call upon the lady's parents, sips her tea with be

coming deliberation, and when a favor

able moment occurs gently discloses

the real purpose of their visit. Nothing

else will convey some idea as to whether

the proposed arrangement is distasteful

or not. If she indicates that a

formal proposal might be favorably

considered the young man's friends

choose a kind of small committee

from among the young men and

ladies of the town to whom the young

man's parents have been

invited to the wedding.

The marriage ceremonies last two

whole days and it is not until the

conclusion of the second day's festivities that the bridegroom gets speech of his bride. Early on the morning of the first day a great feast is prepared

and crowds of priests, friends and

hired musicians assemble to do honor to the event. Soon a sound of music

is heard in the distance and the

bridegroom's procession approaches.

With him come troops of friends and

more musicians. All are dressed in

orange, purple, green, pink and blue,

making a merry medley of color,

which gains in brightness from the

ever-present sunshine. The bride-

groom on his arrival goes to his new

house and eats the betel nut and

other good things that have been sent

by his future wife. Presently the

maiden service begins, but the screen

separates the happy pair. Then the

priests and the musicians begin to

play and the screen is taken away.

The priests pray and the couple

knelt down to be bathed. The

chief priest present takes a bowl

of water and pours the whole of its

contents over the head of the bridegroom

after which he repeats the operation

on the bride. He pronounces a

blessing on them both and the cere

mony is over. Feasting and dancing

will continue all day.

A Siamese often has many wives.

It is only in the case of the first or

head wife that all these formalities

are observed. The other wives are

bought with as much ceremony

and consideration as would attend

the purchase of a house or a horse. A

man may have as many wives as he

can keep. Hence in the poorer classes

it is customary for each man to have

one wife.

It must not be thought that those

wives have been obtained by

purchase are regarded as holding a

disgraceful position. Not at all. Cus-

tom again declares that their posi-

tion is an honorable and respectable

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given.

But these subordinate wives

not hold as high social position

as their fathers or head wives, and they

generally come from separate districts

All the princes and noblemen

have large harems. The late King

eighty-four children, who were

the offspring of thirty-five mothers.

The present King is the father

of a large family.

Divorce

Getting divorced is easier than

getting married. Divorce is pro-

duced by mutual consent. The

husband returns to her parents.

At the time of her marriage

and also all that she may have

acquired by gift, purchase or

she takes also the first, third and

fourth of her children.

Siamese women are good tem-

peries and winning in their man-

ners and make excellent wives and

mothers. They would possibly make

charming sweethearts also, did not

it is they never have the

temper of alternately torment-

ing and fondling the one to whom

she takes in one day entrust their hap-

iness and their lives.

Exigencies of Politics

The delegation from Kohocon con-

sultation

"We have decided," said the ch-

airman to the number that had

met in "to cast the vote of our con-

stituted unit."

"Is that the reason?" demanded

the Legislator "why there's only one

hotel for the whole bunch

"—Chicago Tribune."

## THE ATAWAJA OF JEBU ODE.

*Lord of the Seventy-six Umbrellas  
Faces Internecine War—A West  
African Balfour Appeals to England  
Against a Native "Joey."*

BY HAYDEN CHURC  
(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TIMES.)

ONDON, June 1.—It is reported that the Atawaja of Jebu Ode threatens to wage conflict with a lesser statesman of that choice West African realm, who, encou-  
raged, perhaps, by the proceedings of Joseph Chamberlain, had permitted himself to carry an umbrella both in size and more ornate than that carried by his superior. Lagos, where this unpleasantness is in question, is a British colony in West Africa, and its black population—two millions or more of them—constitutes the Yoruba tribe. Sir William Macgregor, the Governor of Lagos, happens to be in London at the present time, and from him I get the information that there are only fifteen persons in all the 25,000 miles of the Yoruba country

remember it. Sir William says, however, that the inferior chief first appeared with his too-voivid umbrella several months ago. He had been on a junketing expedition down to the coast, it seems, learned a wrinkle or two from the white traders down there, and had gone back to his own bailiwick determined to cut rather a wide swath. The dizzy umbrella was one of the early results. When the Atawaja heard of it, he lost no time in summoning his dusky counsellors, who decreed that the monarch must retire his umbrella forthwith and pay a stiff fine besides for trying to outshine his betters.

Sir William says that he backed up the Atawaja at the time, and that the indiscreet one had to pay it, though his money now—but evidently he has been trying it on again, and, as reports say that the Atawaja is going

### THE UMBRELLA THAT CAUSED ALL THE TROUBLE.

Since this article was written the British authorities in Lagos captured it from the native who ventured to use it, though his rank did not entitle him to such distinction.

of disappearing from the stand in the hall. Odd to discover, most of these state umbrellas are made here in London, and it may be said that they are probably about the most elaborate and costly things in their line ever produced. To begin with, they are of enormous size, some of them, when open, measuring ten feet across. The coverings of most of the are of white, yellow and blue silk, in alternate stripes, with deep fringes, also of much gaudiness. A state umbrella sent out to Africa a few weeks ago had for its apex a stinging silver eagle standing on two silver canons, this design being of really exquisite workmanship and over nine inches in height. And on the silk covering of this umbrella was a symbolic emblem done in pure gold, the head and eight chicken feathers representing the chief and his leading henchmen—all worked in eighteen-carat metal. Such a state umbrella costs about \$250, and can be used only by a potentate of the highest rank. It is carried over the lordly one's head by bearers, while other bearers steady the umbrella by silken cords attached to the uppermost parts. The umbrellas used by the inferior chiefs are smaller, though also elaborate in pattern, and usually have much less than half of silver at the end of the ferrule. The least swagger of them costs about \$50.

### THE MIGHTY ALAFIN.

It was rather surprising to learn from Sir William Macgregor, who has made quite a study of the subject, that there's little doubt that the umbrella first used as a royal symbol in Egypt. The Governor of Lagos declares that all the authorities agree on this point, and he showed the writer several prints of Egyptian friezes which pictured rulers under their state umbrellas. There is plenty of evidence to show that the Yoruba tribe was Egyptian originally, so it seems likely that when the nation worked its way down to the Nigerian country it brought this quaint custom with it. Before the European umbrella was obtainable in West Africa, the Yorubas made their own, using leather for the crown and bamboo for the rod. These "homemade" state umbrellas were dyed gorgeously with indigo, vermilion and lemon-colored stains, a missionary tells me.

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### READY FOR SALMON RUN

Great Preparations in the Northwest for the Annual Catch of This

[Seattle Post-Intelligencer.] While the canning season on the Sound has not yet opened, spring salmon are making their appearance in large numbers, and a considerable business is being done at Anacortes in the way of shipping fresh fish to market. The specimens being salted. The run is not large enough yet to justify canning operations, but cannery are better pleased with the prospect and are preparing for the run. The red run begins in April and will run to June. Whether an earlier or larger run of the fish than expected this year is that they are accompanied by a sprinkling of sockeyes, an unusual circumstance. Whether an earlier or larger run of the fish than expected this year is that they are accompanied by a sprinkling of sockeyes, an unusual circumstance. Whether an earlier or larger run of the fish than expected this year is that they are accompanied by a sprinkling of sockeyes, an unusual circumstance.

Cannery men are still of the opinion that this year will be light, basing the period of shortage, and have made their preparations accordingly. Some of the plants will not be operated this summer and others will work on a smaller scale. The cannery men, however, who differ from this view, and believe that the fish will come in larger numbers than anticipated by most fishermen. They derive their belief from the opinion that the size of the run depends upon the spring run of the river. If there is a good rise in Fraser River in April and May that will send a large volume of fresh water out to sea where the fish can detect it, there will be more fish than if the foods come later and the river is low during these months.

In Alaska waters cannery are about ready to begin the season's work. The cannery men are still of the opinion that the period of shortage, and have made their preparations accordingly. Some of the plants will not be operated this summer and others will work on a smaller scale. The cannery men, however, who differ from this view, and believe that the fish will come in larger numbers than anticipated by most fishermen. They derive their belief from the opinion that the size of the run depends upon the spring run of the river. If there is a good rise in Fraser River in April and May that will send a large volume of fresh water out to sea where the fish can detect it, there will be more fish than if the foods come later and the river is low during these months.

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Across the line in British Columbia, the Canadian government has finally issued regulations for the building and operation of traps on the south side of Vancouver Island. Until a week or two ago there was some doubt as to whether

it might result in the local potentate's wreaking vengeance on the whole party. Since 1892, however, when a British column went up and informed the ruling chief that the royal proclamation of 1860 was being evaded, the use of an umbrella hasn't been necessarily fatal, though as has been said, the government still sees to it that folk who try to sport one of a vividness unbefitting their station have things done to them.

### STATE UMBRELLAS AT \$350.

From which it may be gathered that the "state umbrella" of the dark-skinned dignitaries of Lagos are neither more ornate than the "small-roller" of civilization that has such a knack of being wiped out altogether.

LED BY A BACK SNAKE.

Then, however, says tradition, one of the local soothsayers arose and made a speech. "You have been a great nation," he said, "and you will again be a great nation. Catch, then, a black snake and turn it loose on the ground in front of you. Follow wherever it leads you, and where it seizes the earth, there build your new capital." The snake was found and killed. After gilding it for many weeks, it finally went into the ground at Oyo, and there, accordingly, the "Alafin" of that day set up his court. The present Alafin is his successor. He is nearly sixty, but, says Sir William Macgregor, "as jealous of power as any crowned head in Europe."

Besides being "Lord of the Seventy-six Umbrellas," he is the only person in his country whose court etiquette allows to wear shoes. They are richly embroidered with beads; and have ostrich plumes sticking out of them at toe and heel. Besides his great state umbrella he carries a malacca staff, also ornamented with beads and ostrich feathers, and when, surrounded by his court and with lesser umbrellas raised on all sides of him, he receives a visitor, if glad to see him the dusky monarch rolls his stick between his hands. He also orders a kola nut to be split and shared it with his guests and principal henchmen—the idea being similar to the Indian chief's "pipe of peace," or the eastern custom of eating bread and salt.

### TREMENDOUS DIGNITY.

Saluting a Yoruba chief is such an involved procedure that the series of "reverence" and "low reverence" to be made to the London Lord Mayor at his installation is nothing to it. The favored one who has been given an audience has to prostrate himself at full length on the ground, face downward. What he does after that depends on the rank of the chief. If he is just pretty lofty, in station, the visitor strikes the ground with his forehead. But if his host is of next higher rank, it is either to kiss the small king's crown or the ground itself. Up a step further in the social scale and the native debutante has to lay his cheek against the earth in addition to doing the other things, while, in the presence of the Oni of Ife, one has also to roll over to the left. When saluting the supreme chief, he has to roll over to the left, and then the right, as well!

The "Oni of Ife" is the High Priest of the Yoruba tribe, and it is little startling to find out how curiously his functions are like those of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Ife is, in fact, the Canterbury of Yorubaland, and there the "Oni" lives and takes care of the crowns that belong to the fifteen chiefs of the tribe, and of the royal relics. Most of these consist of stones, carved into various forms. One of them is shaped like a fish and is told that it is designed well. Well known Egyptian ones and makes the origin of the Yoruba people practically certain. The Alafin is the temporal head of the nation, but the Oni is the spiritual head, and he it is who has the power of granting all honors—notably umbrellas. The Yoruba chiefs don't succeed to this rank by virtue of their birth, but are elected by their council of the respective tribes. Such an election, however, doesn't mean necessarily that the chosen one can carry an umbrella: these are granted only to chiefs whose pedigree is beyond reproach, or who have rendered important services to the State. Anyway, the "say" is with the Oni of Ife, and he decides whether or not an umbrella shall be vouchsafed and, if so, of what dimensions and pattern. Also whether the newly-elected chief may wear a crown. The Alafin is Egyptian originally, so it seems likely that when the nation worked its way down to the Nigerian country it brought this quaint custom with it. Before the European umbrella was obtainable in West Africa, the Yorubas made their own, using leather for the crown and bamboo for the rod. These "homemade" state umbrellas were dyed gorgeously with indigo, vermilion and lemon-colored stains, a missionary tells me.

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### READY FOR SALMON RUN

Great Preparations in the Northwest for the Annual Catch of This

[Seattle Post-Intelligencer.] While the canning season on the Sound has not yet opened, spring salmon are making their appearance in large numbers, and a considerable business is being done at Anacortes in the way of shipping fresh fish to market. The specimens being salted. The run is not large enough yet to justify canning operations, but cannery are better pleased with the prospect and are preparing for the run. The red run begins in April and will run to June. Whether an earlier or larger run of the fish than expected this year is that they are accompanied by a sprinkling of sockeyes, an unusual circumstance.

Cannery men are still of the opinion that this year will be light, basing the period of shortage, and have made their preparations accordingly. Some of the plants will not be operated this summer and others will work on a smaller scale. The cannery men, however, who differ from this view, and believe that the fish will come in larger numbers than anticipated by most fishermen. They derive their belief from the opinion that the size of the run depends upon the spring run of the river. If there is a good rise in Fraser River in April and May that will send a large volume of fresh water out to sea where the fish can detect it, there will be more fish than if the foods come later and the river is low during these months.

In Alaska waters cannery are about ready to begin the season's work. The cannery men are still of the opinion that the period of shortage, and have made their preparations accordingly. Some of the plants will not be operated this summer and others will work on a smaller scale. The cannery men, however, who differ from this view, and believe that the fish will come in larger numbers than anticipated by most fishermen. They derive their belief from the opinion that the size of the run depends upon the spring run of the river. If there is a good rise in Fraser River in April and May that will send a large volume of fresh water out to sea where the fish can detect it, there will be more fish than if the foods come later and the river is low during these months.

Across the line in British

## AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

# CALIFORNIA'S GREAT DISPLAY OF FRUIT.

Palace of Agriculture at St. Louis Contains a Bewildering Array of Interesting Exhibits—Foods for Stock. Machinery for the Farmer.

BY EDMUND MITCHELL.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE TIMES.)

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Largest of all the exposition buildings, the Palace of Agriculture, is also one of the most delightful wherein to wander, contemplating things of beauty, of interest, and of wonder at every turn. A first general survey will convince most sightseers that here nothing should be missed. So the plan of systematically "gridironing" the building will be followed, even though there be many miles of walking if all these long parallel avenues are to be traversed. The arrangement of the vast interior is admirably planned. As with all the exposition palaces, there are no galleries—a great improvement over former World's Fairs. Foreign countries occupy one end of the building, agricultural implements the other, while the individual States of the Union fill the whole central space excepting a broad strip at the back, which is devoted to a display of dairying processes and machinery, and of sundry American food products.

The last-named quarter is very popular, for the enterprising visitor, determined to lose no chance of adding to his knowledge, moves from one show-court to another, partaking of dainty saucers of cream, sugar, and this-or-that brand of what the irreverent call "jelly," until the palate positively refuses to differentiate, and the only abiding certainty is that America has now more "best of all" breakfast foods than she has stars on the national flag. The conscientious dietician will pass on to sample cereal coffees and malted beef teas, but those who are franky out for a good time and have still a little appetite left proceed to tackle biscuits hot from the electric oven, pickles that bring tears to the eyes, specially flavored ice-cream by way of antiseptic mayonnaise of Alaskan salmon, and other dyspeptic delicacies. After this stomachic orgy a rest should be taken across the way in the pretty little Nebraska theater, where moving pictures of farm life and stockyard scenes are shown, or down the aisle in the cottage of the Fair Maid of Perth, where a stalwart Highlander in all the glory of kilt and plaid, dirk and spear, will be asking you "a bit on the topic," especially brings from every point of the compass ex-patriated Scots tumbling over each other's heels and fairly guttural with excitement.

**A BEWILDERING EFFECT.**  
Each State makes a supreme effort to prove to the world not only the fine quality and the great variety of its agricultural products, but the one article in which it claims absolute supremacy. The effect is really bewildering. Here is an old Californian mission reproduced in dried apricots, peaches, prunes, and figs; all around are corn palaces of wonderful architectural beauty and diversified coloring; next to strike the eye is a snowy pagoda of cotton; another is a gigantic tobacco leaf, towering to the roof and built entirely of tobacco leaves; next we encounter arches of canned meats, pyramids of flour, pillars of bottled wines, colonnades of beans in glass columns, temples of wheat and barley in the ear, great landscape pictures executed entirely in seeds of many sorts and hues. Amid all these efforts of friendly rivalry, one grand fact borne home to the mind of every beholder is that America is the great granary, stock farm, and garden of the world, the feeder of all mankind, the destined reaper of untold wealth in the generations to come from the ever-increasing annual tribute she draws from another Earth, the one final and inexhaustible source of all riches.

Let us roam awhile among the courts of the States, and find two or three illustrative points of interest. If corn be king in the central belt of America, surely fruit is queen in the West. Not before this history of exhibitions has such a display been made by California. From a dozen vistas the splendid and elaborate trophies representing the individual counties of the State meet the gaze and impress the imagination. With a scorn of any extraneous aids to decoration, even names are lettered in oranges, elaborate arabesques are painted on dried fruits, window curtains are fashioned from chains of threaded cranberries. Utah, close by, makes a specialty of her fruit, grains, honey, beet sugar, pease, beans, and other vegetables produced on her irrigated lands, and has also a considerable exhibit of silk yarn and silk-worm cocoons, proving at least the first stage of success in a new industry that has great attractions and possibilities. North Dakota gives the place of honor to the original cabin occupied by Theodore Roosevelt for three years (1883-86), where he resided in the western part of that State, and where worshippers may sit on the actual rough-hewn log chair in which the future President used to rest his weary bones after a hard day's work of cattle punching. Nebraska, as I have before mentioned, has provided a theater, and here can be seen the only moving pictures ever taken of President McKinley on the occasion when he was shot. Once he drove into the grounds of the Omaha fair, and of this Nebraska is proud—the lecturer announces that she would not part with the unique relic for barrels of gold. But there is not a single State out that has not its own distinctive claim to attention, and, if time permits, all should be visited.

**FROM OTHER NATIONS.**  
Americans will also find much to interest them in the displays made by visiting nations. Canada, for example, gives a very striking demonstration of the march of progress in one particular industry. But the lesson is clear, so direct, that it may be taken heart by workers in every line of creation. Maple sugar is the story—just little story, surely—that is told

iz 3000 bottles per hour, all by automatic action.

**ALFALFA MEAL FOR STOCK.**

Among foods for stock, I found an article that certainly deserves attention, and will specially interest California agriculturists. This is alfalfa meal. Simply the alfalfa is ground down very fine. This results in the removal of a large percentage of moisture—600 pounds from the ton of green fodder. The alfalfa meal is claimed to be in better form for feeding to all classes of stock, including poultry, more convenient to handle than the baled hay, and easier to mix with the grain feed necessary to make the balanced ration.

A very simple but very efficient device for the hand-planting of potatoes also attracted my notice. It will be found in the British section, and consists simply of three light tubes, the top ends close together, the lower ends apart, varying from twelve to eighteen inches. A gauge rod at the bottom keeps the tubes in position, and at one end projects the necessary number of inches for measuring. The potatoes to be sown are carried in a hopper strapped to the breast. Thus equipped the worker starts off on a rapid walk, taking potatoes from the hopper three at a time, dropping one down each tube, and, after with surprising swiftness, the man in charge of St. Louis sowed for me all his available floor space in the twinkling of an eye, and with beautiful regularity. With this simple machine, two men working ten hours have planted just seven acres, and this without having incurred the fatigue of stooping. Emerson once said: "There would be more tillers of the soil if the work could be brought breast high." This invention certainly effects this end in one department of field labor, and it is likely to be adopted by all who cannot afford or employ an elaborate horse machine for potato planting.

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Finally, we have the great display of agricultural machinery of all kinds, for all purposes, and of all makes, nearly all of it American. Much of it may be seen in actual operation, running by electric power. It is all very beautiful, but, although I have made it a point to visit each installation and consult with the expert in charge, I find that there are almost no important novelties to announce. The most remarkable process of perfecting is, of course, going on in the machines, so that here and there attention may be drawn to improvements in detail. But these are of a technical kind, the precise value of which either the skilled mechanic or the farmer must decide for himself. There are makes of hay presses, power pumps and sprays, that claim to be able to double the work of the older models; again, the intending purchaser may easily be deceived.

One unquestionably new machine, however, deserves a special word of mention: it may be seen working outside the Agricultural Building, close to the space reserved for windmills. It is an invention from Oklahoma, patented only this year, and more than one quite disinterested expert spoke to me about it as having remarkable points of advantage. This is a non-cylinder, self-feeding, stand-stationary, pneumatic cream separator. The work of the usual cylinder is performed by revolving fans and beaters combined, which closely reproduce the old hand "fallow" action, and make it impossible for a single ear to escape unbrushed. The straw travels up a chute along with the grain, and the two are separated by gravity, precisely on the centrifugal principle of the cream separator. The machine is certainly much less cumbersome than the ordinary cream separator; indeed, it claims to be only half the size and half the weight, yet with double capacity although run with half the power. It is operated here by a light gasoline engine.

Before leaving the agricultural section, I would just mention that in the adjoining Palace of Horticulture California has now added to her attractions a panoramic view of a portion of Riverside county. The towns of San Bernardino, Colton, Rialto, Redlands, and Corona are shown a stretch of some thirty miles in the foreground as miniature orange groves, with miniature trees, and miniature ditches in which actual water is flowing, the whole presenting a vivid object-lesson in irrigation. Dotted amid the groves are tiny replicas of residences of well-known Riverside families, with lawns, shrubs, flower beds, and other embellishments. The sides and corners are shown a stretch of some thirty miles in the foreground as miniature orange groves, with miniature trees, and miniature ditches in which actual water is flowing, the whole presenting a vivid object-lesson in irrigation. 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## THE DESPOILERS.

BY EDMUND MITCHELL.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES)

## CHAPTER XXXV.

ON THE TRACK OF JIMINEZ.

In the wolf gray of the breaking day, Basendale and Mrs. da Silva were driving towards Petropolis. They had greeted each other only with a silent pressure of the hand, and while the carriage swept on they spoke not a word.

In the porch of the doctor's house, Don Rafael was waiting. His face, paler than ever and worn with the long night's vigil, lighted up when he recognized Mrs. da Silva. He saw that she was too deeply agitated to speak; but when she had put her arms around his neck and kissed him, he knew that nothing had to be said—that everything between them was understood. Silently he led her to his mother's room, at the door of which he left her.

When Rafael returned to the porch, he wrung Basendale's hand. The nervous grip of the maestro's fingers, the soft glow in his eyes, told his gratitude. He attempted no words; the grave, sad shake of his head conveyed the intelligence that the situation was unchanged—that all was hopeless.

"I shall return in a couple of hours," said Basendale, with the forced self-control which men assume when the sob in their throat—when the hips have to be firmly pressed to hide their trembling. "Keep a brave heart, Rafael, old fellow. You will want me here. I'm de trop. I'll take a drive. But I'll come back again."

With these half-coherent sentences, he sprang down the steps and into the carriage, and was gone with the house of woe.

Basendale had given no directions to the coachman, and he was quite unconscious whether he was being taken until the rough jolting on the cobble-paved streets told him that he was back in Rio. His first feeling was one of annoyance; he would have liked to be up among the mountains, away from the haunts of men. But no matter; it was only time that had to be put in; he would return the way he had come, and at a more leisurely pace.

The carriage had now entered the main business street, also the widest and the pleasantest of Rio's thoroughfares. Men were astir, shops and offices were open, business had already begun at the usual early hour in that sultry climate, where the siesta cuts out a big mouthful of the working day. Basendale had ordered the horses to a walk, and was glancing around, trying temporarily to banish painful thoughts by the contemplation of trivial things. His eye chanced to fall upon the postoffice, already the center of a busy throng. Clerks and boys were pressing into the vestibule, carrying their letter boxes, and emerging with bundles of correspondence in their hands. The scene brought a new train of ideas to Basendale's mind.

Since he had come to Rio he had never once thought of letters from home. There was no one to write to him now that his uncle was dead. But from Santa Cruz de Tenerife he had, in accordance with military regulations, reported to the War Office the address that would find him during his leave—Poste Restante, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. There would probably be an official acknowledgement for him—there might even be a message of recall. And at this last reflection his heart gave a great bound.

Yes, res, right gladly would he welcome a summons back to duty. As Doreen's fortune came surely nearer, and the greatness of her prospectivity, wealth had become known to Basendale; he had sadly realized that she was more and more unattainable by him. How dare he confess his love, with such a barrier of riches reared between them? Had she lost every thing, had Don Carlos won the contest, matters might have been entirely different. Often was Basendale inclined to fret over his discovery that the real will was yet in existence, to bewail with himself that Jiminez had only to be found—as found he certainly would be—to compel restitution of the document, and ensure to Doreen her inheritance. For this could but mean the end of all his fond lover's dreams. So better to go away at once, since he was no longer wanted by her side, and when his country might have need for him elsewhere. In the stir of bigger events, his own personal cause of quarrel against the rascal Jiminez had been almost forgotten; and that could well go overboard now, with the broken idol of his love.

Moreover, within the last four-and-twenty hours the question had been more rudely and unpleasantly forced upon his attention. Carlos da Silva had averted him with a fortune under. This man's malice he could afford to despise, but the gibe might soon be the gibe of all the world. Therein had lain the sting of the words—a sting he endured, and it was now quickening Basendale's resolve to make himself of the moment there should come honorable excuse for reeking the dangerous ties that held him to the society of Doreen and her mother.

And the war—could there be any excuse, any counter-indication, equal to that? He even longed to be back with his comrades, to be again on the open field, forgetting petty personal disappointments in the noble, strenuous struggle for his country's righteous cause. Ah, if only the order to return had come!

Then the vestibule of the postoffice advanced toward a counter which an overhead inscription denoted as the department for "cullers" correspondence. He presented his visiting card to a youthful clerk whose complexion bespake the half-caste, and so appeared, at this early hour, to only yet partially awake. With a yawn, and not rising from his air nor even taking the trouble to add the card, the languid lad drew on a pigeon-hole in the desk before a big bundle of letters, and gave them bell-on to the counter.

At first Basendale was amazed: read Scott, all these for me!" But he was laughed when he realized that was merely intended that he should not own his letters.

"Poor Rafael," he murmured, as he set himself to the task, "I must say that

the ways of Spanish and Portuguese officials are the funniest I have ever seen."

The letters he was handling were from every country under the sun, as the diversified postage stamps they bore showed. The people for whom they were waiting belonged to a dozen nationalities, and Basendale found himself scanning amusedly the curious names, English or American, French and German, Spanish or Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Dutch, and Basenale, in all the linguistic modifications of the courtesy titles, and no doubt they held many a strange secret under the flimsy folds of their envelopes. Yet here they were at the final disposal of the first pliffer who chose to rummage through the heap.

Just as this reflection came to Basendale's mind, his heart stood still. In his hand was a letter addressed to "Senhor Mariano Rivas, Poste Restante Rio de Janeiro, Brazil." Then, after the first instant of surprise, every pulse in his body throbbed with excitement.

The lawyer had already learned at the office that Basendale had made his reappearance. So the first shock of chagrined surprise had passed, and he was speculating now as to what had happened, with very considerable trepidation on his own account.

Did Basendale guess anything of the part he had played?—that was the question buzzing in the traitor's heart. The answer came when the man whom he had abandoned to his fate advanced, graver than usual, but with the old aggravating smile of condescending tolerance on his face. Conover instantly reassured; he was himself again.

"I am thankful to see you safe back, Conover," he said, extending his hand. The welcome was a trifle frigid, as well it might be in Mrs. da Silva's presence, to a returning scapragore who had caused such profound anxiety.

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Basendale, nonchalantly and just touching the proffered fingers.

But his attention was diverted by a call-boy, who placed an envelope in his hand. At the first glance Basendale saw that it was from the War Office. He moved away toward a window before opening the cover.

When he came back, Conover was in a daze in an argument with Mrs. da Silva. There was an angry flush on the lawyer's brow, an angry rasp on his voice.

"I must really insist upon this interview being private," he was saying, "As your lawyer, I can have only my principals present."

"Well, Mr. Conover," answered Mrs. da Silva, "as I said before, I say again. I have no desire whatever to meet these gentlemen, but I will certainly not see them at all except in Mr. Basendale's presence. Since his first brief could have been more so. But he sought to hide this by referring to his crispest professional style; his carefully marshalled arguments might have been addressed to a judge and jury."

"Mrs. da Silva, I have several times deemed it my duty to impress upon you and upon Miss da Silva the heavy costs, the risks, and the uncertainties of litigation. My friends on the other side"—Ferreira and Lopez. Lowed gravely—"are animated by the same laudable desire to bring this unhappy family dispute to an amicable termination, whereby an equitable adjustment of the different interests may be made and honor on both sides satisfied."

There was an ugly look in the soldier's eye that helped Lopez, papers and all, toward the door. But Ferreira never for one moment lost his dignified calm. He bowed with bland formality as he turned to follow his colleague into the passage.

The end had come with unexpected swiftness. Conover was still seated at the table, after the door had closed behind the routed attorneys. With a black scowl upon his face he was looking up at Basendale. But the other had no immediate thought of him; he had returned at once towards Doreen and her mother.

"I am delighted, Mrs. da Silva," he was saying, "I am proud, Miss Doreen, that you took this attitude ever before it was necessary for me to tell you my great news." He was waving a letter in his hand—the letter he bore the seal of the British consul—and his next words came ringing with triumph. "Jiminez is found!"

For a moment the hush of amazement fell upon the room. Mrs. da Silva was the first to break the silence.

"I too have a clue as to that man's whereabouts," she said, quietly. "But I have learned something else that is more important still. The old will which Don Carlos is seeking to prove is a forgery—forged by my hand and those very lawyers who were here just now and who are his accomplices."

If bomb had burst at his feet, Conover could not have been more startled.

"It is a grave accusation," he managed to stammer. "Who is your informant?"

"It was a dying woman's confidence," she answered, with sad dignity. "That is all I can tell you, sir—all I propose ever to tell to anyone, unless circumstances shall otherwise compel."

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To be continued)

yet 8 o'clock. Allowing for the difference in time, London would be in the full swing of the business day. So there would be no delay in the cablegram getting into the estate agents' hands, and if they dealt with it at once, the answer might be through in a very short time. Such were Basendale's reflections as he drove along.

Mrs. da Silva was waiting for him on the veranda. He saw that her eyes were red with weeping. She spoke in a low agitated voice.

"Hush," she said. "Let us go away quietly. I can do nothing more here. Yes; she is sinking slowly but surely. They are together—they must be left together and alone, now, the mother and the son."

Although the news was only what might have been expected, Basendale was shocked and grieved.

"Poor Rafael!" he murmured. "And poor, poor Medora!"

There was a questioning appeal in his look, as he spoke Medora's name. Mrs. da Silva knew what was in his mind.

"All has been forgiven between us," she said softly, touching his hand, the tears of tender womanly kindness welling into her eyes. "But I cannot talk just now. I can only say with you poor Rafael, poor Medora. Never again shall I think a hard thought of her, never as long as I live."

In silence they drove back to the hotel. It was just a few minutes past when they reached their destination. They encountered Conover in the vestibule.

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in favor, and angered against him because he had played the part of spy at the music hall and reported the clandestine meeting to Mrs. da Silva. And any bungle of this kind, almost at the outset of his partnership, would have serious consequences indeed.

Hence the great relief that had come to Conover's mind when, encountering Basendale in the vestibule of the hotel, he found no signs of aggravated hostility in his cousin's manner. He concluded that Mrs. da Silva must have been discreet about the café chantant revelations; no doubt he had held them as being professionally justified, whatever explanation the delinquent had been able to give.

But any last lingering hopes in that quarter were speedily dissipated. "My daughter has given you our answer," said the lady compositely. "Her words are exactly the ones I should have used. I have nothing to add, nothing to qualify."

For a moment Conover, his eyes downcast, his fingers twining with the fringe of the table cover, battled with himself. Oh, how he would have liked there to have thrown up the door, and walked out of the room. But he had his parents to consider, and by the living powers, his rival should not carry off Doreen in this easy fashion. However, the conflict in his heart, between hot rage and cold calculation, was all at once stilled by the sound of Ferreira's smooth voice.

"If this is your final determination, sennora, there is nothing to be gained by prolonging the interview. Of course you will understand that, on our side, the case will be fought out to the bitter end. We have not only to protect the interests of our client, Don Carlos da Silva, but those of other clients as well, our creditors. You will recognize that we, as lawyers, are animated by no motives of personal hostility. But you will also not fail to remember that some exceedingly dirty family linen will have to be washed, if you are resolved that the case must go into the English law courts. Perhaps the young lady here is but imperfectly informed on these matters, and were she enlightened at this stage, might deem it wise to reconsider her decision."

As he spoke the last words, there was a smile of cunning malice on the fat, heavy face of the Portuguese. Lopez was in the act of retying around his bundle of papers.

"Yes," exclaimed the junior partner in a more truculent note of menace, "everything will be told, reechoed, the whole shameful story of your late husband's life will be exposed."

Mrs. da Silva had risen, pale and trembling. There were fear and wonder in Doreen's eyes. But Basendale had sprung to his feet, and had seized Lopez unmercifully by the collar of his coat.

"Stop that, I say. No blackmailing threats here, you precious pair of rascals. Get out of this. You have had your answer, and if your dismissal of me could be of any service, I can have no divine power. There is nothing supernatural about me. I have simply discovered the secret of a cure, and have been able to bring it to the public. I can have no divine power or force unknown to them."

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There was an ugly look in



## Special Offerings in Cut Glass as Wedding Presents for June Brides



### \$2.50 Cut Glass Oil or Vinegar Cruets \$1.49

These are the fine cut glass cruets and we offer two patterns from which to make selections. The cutting is in sunburst design and both the stopper and handle are cut; the bottom in star patterns. Regular \$2.50 values special \$1.49

\$5.00 water bottles, bowl shape, \$3.19.  
\$5.50 water bottles, squat shape, \$3.50.  
\$5.00 cut glass 10-inch vase, \$4.50.  
\$6.00 cut glass 12-inch vase, \$4.98.  
\$5.00 water tumblers, set of 6, \$3.75.  
\$7.00 tumblers, prism cutting, set of 6, \$5.25.  
\$12.00 tumblers, plain set of 6, \$9.00.  
\$15.00 tumblers, palm cutting, set of 6, \$12.00.  
\$3.50 water pitcher, tankard shape, \$2.98.  
\$7.50 water pitcher, tankard shape, \$5.98.  
Tumblers to match above per set, \$6.75.  
\$10.00 water jug, prism cutting, \$7.50.  
Tumblers to match above, per set, \$5.75.  
\$12.50 water jug, fan cutting, \$9.00.  
\$15.00 tumblers to match above, per set, \$10.00.  
\$15.00 water jug, palm cutting, \$12.50.  
Tumblers to match above, per set of 6, \$10.50.  
\$17.50 water jug, prism cutting, \$15.00.

**\$1.49**

### \$3.00 Cut Glass Tumblers per set of 6 \$1.98

As a special feature for this week we have set aside a lot of cut glass tumblers, strawberry or fan cutting; have heavy ground bottoms and usually sell at \$3.00 per set but for a few days they will be priced at per set of 6.

**\$1.98**

Saturday Closing.  
After July 5 and until Sept. 1 this store will close at 1 p. m. on Saturday. Kindly accustom yourself to shopping in the morning as you will appreciate these half-holidays for our employees.

# Second Semi-Annual

## Dainty American and French

If you were one of the tens of thousands at this great store the past week you thoroughly appreciated France. All broken lines have been filled in and a number of new garments have arrived and cannot be matched by any other store in Southern California. Judge all other values by these.

### Women's 50c Muslin Night Gowns at

They are of heavy grade muslin; are in two styles, either "V" shape or square neck; trimmed with two rows of embroidery insertion, finished with tucks between; are actually worth 50c. Specially priced for Monday as a White Fair leader at



### 20c Corset Covers—good Cambric; have

square neck trimmed with Torchon lace; finished with pearl buttons; regular 20c values. White Fair price

### 39c Corset Covers—good Cambric; several

styles trimmed with Torchon or Valenciennes lace; are perfect fitting, nicely made and worth 39c. White Fair price

### 75c Corset Covers—of fine Nainsook trim-

med with Valenciennes or fine Torchon lace; finished with pearl buttons; are nicely made and bought to sell at 75c. White Fair price

### \$1.50 Night Gowns—all

Cambric or Nainsook in styles, trimmed with lace dresses. White Fair price

Women's Extra Size D muslin; excellent quality, hem and three tucks; where under 89c. White Fair price

65c Night Gowns—cambric yokes or in chemise style broderie, hemstitching a portioned and well made. White Fair price

**50c**

\$1.50 Night Gowns—all

Cambric or Nainsook in styles, trimmed with lace dresses. White Fair price

SECOND FLOOR

## "White Fair" Cream Wool G

### Most Wanted Foreign and Domestic Weaves

#### 50c Cream All Wool Albatross at per yard 37c

5/8 inch all wool Cream Albatross—a Crepe weave effect, soft and light; will launder and clean nicely; makes up prettily in the plaited skirts and is an actual 50 cent value. Specially priced for Monday only, at per yard

38-in. All Wool Cream Etamines—in a Grenadine weave; also Etamines with small nubs; both light and sheer; rich cream shade and have sold up to now at 85c. White Fair price

### 50c

Cream Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris—a small lot of five pieces only; is equally as pretty as silk; is a rich Crepe weave, silk and wool; 42 inches wide and sold up to now at \$1.25. White Fair price, yd. \$1.00

### 1.00

Plain and Fancy Cream Mohairs—Sicilian and Brilliantine weaves; some plain, others have dots and woven figures; also corded stripes with figures between; widths 44 to 54 inches; values \$1.25 and \$1.50. White Fair price

### 1.00

Imported Cream Mo-hairs—sheer and open finish; rich sheer wool; 46 in. wide

### 2.00

Plain and Wool Crepe de Paris—French soft and light; as well as silk and can be where under \$2.00

### 2.00

Plain and Fancy Cream Mo-hairs—Brilliantine weave; plain or with small dots and figures; will launder nicely; worth 65c. Special value, per yard

### 50c

38-in. Plain and Fancy Cream Mo-hairs—French soft and light; as well as silk and can be where under \$2.00

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XXIII<sup>rd</sup> YEAR.

**Theaters.**  
**OPHEUM**—Modern Vaudeville—Tonight—  
 SPRING ST. Bet. Second and Third.  
 MATINEES SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY  
 EVERY NIGHT.

**Burke, La Rue and Their "Inky Boys,"** Presenting "The Silver Moon."  
 POWERS BROTHERS, The Original Alphonse and Gaston.  
 GASTON and STONE, in "A Whiff of the Briny."  
 FERRAR, COLE & CO., Presenting Their Refined Comedy Sketch, "His College Chum."

AL LAWRENCE, Peer of All Mimetic Entertainers.  
 BELLE GORDON, Phenomenal Lady Athlete.  
 FLO ADLER, Gifted Centaurine.

**THE COLBY FAMILY** In their Novel Musical Entertainment.  
 PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c.  
 PHONES—1467.

**GRAND OPERAHOUSE**—MAIN ST. Bet. First and Second.  
 THE FAMILY THEATER  
 EVERY NIGHT. MATINEES SUNDAY, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY  
 Week Commencing Sunday Matinee, June 12

**THE ULRICH STOCK COMPANY**  
 IN THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA  
 "King of the Opium Ring,"  
 Elaborately Staged with Especially Prepared Scenery and Effects.

Next Week—**"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"**  
 PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c.  
 PHONES—Sunset, Main 1967; Home 418.

**CASINO THEATER**—THE HOME OF OPERA  
 E. C. WYATT and  
 OLIVER MOROSCO, Mgrs.  
 FIFTH WEEK—PHENOMENAL SUCCESS  
 MATINEE TODAY—TONIGHT—EVERY NIGHT  
 SEAKAN & MATCHETTE PRESENT.

**The Olympia Comic Opera Company**  
 In a Splendid Pictorial and Musical Production of Leoco's Beautiful Chinese Opera

"THE PEARL OF PEKIN,"  
 A UNIQUE MUSICAL NOVELTY.  
 PERMANENT PRICES—25c, 50c and 75c. MATINEES—Sunday and Saturday, First Floor  
 Reserved, 25c; Children, 10c. Seats Belling Seven Days Ahead. PHONES 528.

**CHUTES PARK**—Today (Sunday)—  
 PRESENT IN CHUTES THEATER  
 "THE SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR"  
 Good Old Southern Melodies, Ragtime, Buck and Wing Dancing, etc.

OUTSIDE ATTRACTIONS—AQUATIC SPORTS ON THE LAKE; KING BAXTER, Export  
 SPORTS, COASTS THE CHUTES ON A BICYCLE, GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT BY

**CANN'S ORCHESTRA**  
 Brilliant Selections from the Old Masters. ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

**Amusements and Entertainments.**  
**BLANCHARD HALL**—THIS AFTERNOON  
 AT 2:30  
 SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES—25c ALL PARTS OF HOUSE  
**DR. MCIVOR-TYNDALL**  
 On "KEEPERS OF THE THRESHOLD"  
 Demonstrations in Marvels of Magnetism and Reproduction of  
 Some of "Georgie's Wonder" Feats.

**BASEBALL**—Chutes Park—Today—PACIFIC COAST  
**Portland vs. Los Angeles**  
 Ladies Days—Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays

GAMES CALLED AT 2:30 P.M.  
 Tickets on sale at Morley's Billiard Parlor, 208 South Main Street.

**CEN. WANKOWSKI**  
 PEELS OFFICERS.

ACCUSES PROMINENT GUARDS  
 MEN OF INEFFICIENCY.

They Improperly Conducted a Re-  
 sent Court-martial—Sentence of  
 Capt. Lockwood Too Severe—Lash  
 Falls Hard on Some of the Gen-  
 eral's Friends.

Plain and Fancy  
 plain weave or soft  
 sheer and open  
 and crisp finished  
 44 to 46 inches wide  
 \$1.25 and \$1.50.  
 Fair price, per yard.

Imported Cream  
 mines—sheer, open  
 finish; rich shade  
 wool; 46 in. wide;  
 \$2. White Fair price.

Silk and Wool Cre  
 Paris—French we  
 soft and light; is  
 as silk and can not  
 where under \$2.00.  
 Fair leader with us.

3

drawn into these fearful blunders by a  
 technically raised by the defendant  
 himself. He entered a plea of guilty  
 to the charge and specifications  
 of the title of "neglect or duty." As the  
 specifications were the same under  
 the second charge, Lockwood refused  
 to plead to it; he said it would be placing  
 himself in a trap.

His search for knowledge, begun im-  
 mediately subsequent to his arrival here  
 from his home in the Mikado's kingdom,  
 was pursued with such untiring  
 persistence that he succeeded in reaching  
 the goal of his ambition as a pupil, a  
 diploma from the University of Chi-  
 cago.

"George," as he was christened by  
 Mrs. M. A. Knoderer of No. 530 Temple  
 street, Los Angeles, when his employer  
 at the age of 16, soon discovered  
 that he was a most valuable  
 servant, and was accorded many privi-  
 leges in the household in consequence.

Nearly all his spare time was spent  
 in study, and although he never at-  
 tended a public school being given  
 only occasional special instruction,  
 after a few years he began a course  
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At the age of 18 he was granted to a non-res-  
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SLOW AND SURE.

does the tide come? Not all is surprising: the land, and the weather, receding, now farther, now higher.

may lose ground, and now it is full tide and the sea rules us.

the soul grow? Not all in a minute.

may win it; it resolves, and again the will.

4 by discouragements, taught by disaster,

goes it forward, now slower, now faster.

all the pain past, and failures made full grown, and the Lord rules us.

—Susan Coolidge.

Killed 20 Big Rattlers.

Y. W. Hanley of Cumberland, who died Sunday morning in Garrett county, came upon a den of rattlesnakes and immediately gave battle.

Hanley's cry for help brought

companions, and some bark rattlers,

and he had killed twenty-six large

ones, from twenty inches up.

From being bitten by the snakes,

he was rendered very sick.—(Phil.

—

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

MARTIN GUITAR

...AND...

FARLAND BANJO

We invite you to call

and inspect them....

Bartlett Music

Company

233-235 S. Broadway

OPP. CITY HALL

SMART SHOES FOR THE

SMART SET



\$3.50

LOW AND HIGH CUT.

exceptional showing of \$3.50 shoes

style models after more

and the best ever put into those

—Calf

—Calf

—Patent Coruna

—Tau Russian Calf

—Buckskin

Wetherby-Kayser

Shoe Co.

• Angeles, 215 South Broadway

DIFFERENT

There is a certain sense

of refinement about our

liverware which is different

from the ordinary

kind. Its excellent

weight, finish and perfect

fit are apparent

at a glance. Then

here is the immense variety of designs, and the

reasonable prices, which are also important features.

G. DONAVAN & CO.

Jewelers and Silversmiths

245 SOUTH SPRING

Your Headache

May be caused by some

slight eye trouble. Better

let us examine your eyes

If there's any trouble we

are

ALPHONSE'S OPTICAL CO.

Opticians and Opticians

—

Elect

of the bride-to-be

pretty and

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## PUBLIC SERVICE—OFFICIAL DOINGS.

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Councilmen are seriously talking of having the city build the big sewer by day labor.

A curious and new kind of will has been offered for probate, and may be contested. Mrs. L. Campillo made her will orally on her dying bed, and afterwards it was reduced to writing.

W. S. Shoemaker had brought suit against W. F. Fawcett for damages alleged to have arisen out of the supplying of nursery stock of an inferior variety.

In the Police Court yesterday J. J. Murphy was fined \$50 for assaulting a non-union bookbinder.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## THE CITY MAY BUILD SEWER.

## PLAN TO CONSTRUCT OUTFALL BY DAY LABOR.

If bids from contractors exceed \$500,000, the Council may place Water Superintendent Mulholland in charge and do its own sewer building—Conflicting Estimates.

Opinion is crystallizing in the City Council for a \$500,000 limit on the price which will be paid for construction work on the outfall sewer. If the bids submitted are higher than that figure they may be rejected. In that case the city will build its own sewer by day labor.

The lowest bid made in the last competition was \$500,000. The probable composite of the low bids on sections N. W. Stowell submitted a proposal to the Council to build the sewer for \$617,000, and J. Harvey McCarthy made the claim that his cumulative credit company would do the work for less than \$600,000. This offer, however, was never made officially. McCarthy wanted the Councilmen to wait a fortnight until a few more tickets matured before he made his bid.

Now the real trouble gained circulation in the estimates on which the Stowell proposition was made showed that the work could really be done for less than \$525,000. Stowell is reported to have shown the figures to a friend. That friend referred to another friend and the secret was out.

## EXPERT WORKMAN.

## PLASTERING AND REAL ESTATE.

D. M. Ward, who gives himself the highest character as an expert carpenter, bricklayer and plasterer, and who is also well up in the intricacies of the real estate business, has a grievance against Mrs. Mary E. Curry, a widow at Long Beach. He claims that through experience may line his hands with dirt, but he is not afraid to do the work.

Contracts have already been let by the Council for the sewer. All that remains to be done is the labor of digging the ditch and placing the material.

Councilmen who have been basking a quiet investigation of the situation, out of the opinion that the city could save several thousand dollars by building its own sewer. They say that a sewer built by the city would be more durable than one on which the work was done by contractors, and that the cost of the work would be considerably lessened.

In support of this contention they point to the work now being done by the water department. They have let contracts for the construction work being done by day labor under the supervision of the heads of the department. In this way the water system is being durably improved and the cost of maintenance, considering the amount of work.

Details of the plan for municipal construction have not yet been worked out, but a general plan has been formulated. This includes the employment of contractors to do the work of the water department to have charge of the water department. The contractors will work under the direction of City Engineer Snyder. Only city employees will be employed. The entire plan will be under the general direction of a special committee consisting of three Councilmen.

This plan has already received such encouragement that the Councilmen have declared that they will not vote to award a contract for more than \$500,000. They profess to be of the opinion that the work to be done under the supervision of Superintendent Mulholland the cost would be but little in excess of \$350,000.

Bids for the construction work on the sewer will be opened in the Council June 2. The opening of contracts calls for bids on single sections and on the entire work. Under the terms of the advertisement the Council reserves the right to reject all bids.

## Patriots' Day.

Mayor Snyder yesterday named the following committee to arrange for a suitable celebration of Fourth of July: Maj. E. E. C. Klock, William H. Klier, F. M. Parker, M. K. Young, H. A. Piero and R. J. Dillon.

Plans now under discussion for observing the "glorious Fourth" include a barbecue in the park in the afternoon and a fireworks display in the evening. Just how extensive the celebration will be cannot be determined until the committee has made its arrangements for funds. Last year the city contributed \$500. If other contributions are liberal enough to give promise of more than ordinary interest the Council may be induced to double last year's contribution.

To Test Engines.

W. S. Shoemaker, Frank Rademacher and H. H. Gorter were yesterday named by the Fire Commission as a committee to test the Nott fire engines that were recently purchased by the Council for use in the fire department.

At the time of the purchase the Council stipulated that the engines should be accepted if they should be submitted to a test by a committee to be named by the fire board. The department has never before purchased engines made by the Nott Company and a question was raised as to whether the machines would do all that their friends claimed for them.

The engines are expected to arrive here by the middle of the present week, but the test will probably be made next Saturday.

A communication was yesterday received by the Fire Commission from the Los Angeles department of fire underwriting asking that the machines be placed in the business sections and that the apparatus in use in the district bounded by the Plaza, Seventh, Hill and Alameda streets be given preference.

Hoseman Jesse Smith, who was discharged by the commission a month ago on report of his captain that he was quarrelsome and abusive, yesterday received the commission's reinstatement. He promised to obey orders quietly in the future. Chief Strohm espoused Smith's cause, and the commission forgave him and took him back.

Company for permission to place a sixty-gallon tank for engine distillate under the sidewalk at the corner of Macy and Alameda street was referred to Chief Strohm for investigation.

## AT THE COURTHOUSE.

## GREEN EYES IN DARK CHARGE.

## BURGLARY COMPLAINT FROM PASADENA DISMISSED.

Sweethearting Affair at the Bottom of Prosecution, and John McLaughlin Gets Clear—Wasn't Caught Trying to Climb in at a Window.

Some time ago John McLaughlin, a colored man, was arrested at Pasadena on a burglary charge, but it has since appeared that a sweethearting witness was instrumental in getting him off.

Chamberlain Miller is the portly coachman at the Stewart place, and has been enamored of a Mrs. Arubuckle who resides on Ohio street. On the night of the alleged burglary Miller was on the way to visit his sweetheart at the Raymond Hotel. He scolded at John for once he had called at Mrs. Arubuckle's and that was enough to make him hit his wife a possible rival. In the meantime, John McLaughlin, that scoundrel, said that it was as soon as he looked at him he knew McLaughlin intended no good to him. Miller made out that his colored brother had evil eyes.

As it happened, Mrs. Arubuckle wasn't at home that night and he returned to the Stewart place just in time to see some ones trying to climb in at the window. John McLaughlin was it was McLaughlin, but at the same time said that when the fellow dropped to the ground and ran away the mud flew so that he couldn't see only the mud.

Upon investigation by the District Attorney's office it was found that McLaughlin was somewhere else at the time of the alleged burglary—indeed, an attempt was made at 11 yesterday. Judge Smith ordered the case against McLaughlin dismissed, and now Chamberlain Miller will have to give his attention and support to his sweetheart.

John Bland arrested on the charge of having led his daughter, a buxom young woman, away from the paths of virtue.

ZBOINSKI AGAIN WEDDED.

IN AMERICA THIS TIME.

The Count Maxime Pierre Elizabeth Hyacinthe de Zboinski Ogorzay Zboinski, a scion of a Polish family of ancient lineage, was married yesterday by Justice Pierce to Sarah T. Parks of Boston, Mass. The ceremony was the somewhat unromantic corollary to a ceremony that took place some time ago in Belgium.

Count Zboinski, who is only 22, met Miss Parks about a year ago in Europe, and the friendship quickly developed into a steady courtship.

Miss Parks is a daughter of Dr. Luther Parks of Boston, and the marriage took place in Belgium. But instead of the usual ceremony, the couple had a civil ceremony at the American legation, as is usually the case when an American marries in a foreign country.

Count Zboinski and the Countess remain in Belgium, where they will be completed under the law of Belgium.

They left Europe for this country last April and came direct to Galveston, Tex. Since then the Countess Zboinski has been engaged to a man based on American soil and in accordance with American law. In obedience to this wish a license was obtained, and somewhat unceremoniously thrown out of court.

Grant had occupied stables belonging to Shore and was about to move out and take other tenants with him, when Shore brought the charge that he had caught Grant stealing barley. On the stand he testified that he had seen Grant take barley valued at \$1000 from the feed-bowl of William Lightfoot.

Lightfoot laughed at the idea when placed on the stand and said that he had never missed any barley, and Mr. Grant testified he believed the whole thing to be a spin-writer.

Grant is a man of well-established character and lives in the bonton residence district.

## ALL ABOUT WHEELS.

## DISHWASHER IN HIS CUPS.

Peculiar circumstances surrounding the charge of grand larceny against Frank Rogers, a German dishwasher at the Hollenbeck Hotel, led to his discharge from custody.

Rogers had been working at the hotel for more than three years and is one of the most reliable employees; he has a family in Omaha which he supports and has money in the bank in this city, therefore had no reason to steal a bicycle and sell it for \$150.

Rogers declared that he did not steal it but that a girl of the unsavory stripe, named Maude, gave it to him to secure a loan of \$150 and that he was compelled to sell it to a woman.

The girl was unscrupulous and said that on the wedding day it was permissible. Then he was about to lead the Countess out of the room, whereupon the girl, who was the business, was off between them. But during the time the business partnership existed, Ward claims, continued until February 24 last, when Mrs. Curry told him that he would be required to give up his room and that his share in the partnership made \$3000 net profit on its operations about March, 1901, and wasn't a bad showing on a capital not in excess of \$500.

Mrs. Curry has yet to be heard from, but in the meantime Ward asks for an accounting and judgment for the amount coming to him.

## INFERIOR ORCHARD TREES.

## NURSERY STOCK NOT RIGHT.

W. S. Shoemaker has had trouble with his orange grove and the names William Stowell for it all. He has just brought suit against the latter and charges that orange trees sold to him were not of the variety represented and for which he paid.

It is alleged that in January, 1898, Shoemaker purchased of Fawcett, 2046 one-year-old budded Washington Navel orange trees and 1000 of the Inferior Variety. The trees, he claims, will not bear fruit in three years.

This partnership, Ward claims, continued until February 24 last, when Mrs. Curry told him that he would be required to give up his room and that his share in the partnership made \$3000 net profit on its operations about March, 1901, and wasn't a bad showing on a capital not in excess of \$500.

Mrs. Curry has yet to be heard from, but in the meantime Ward asks for an accounting and judgment for the amount coming to him.

## COURT BREVITIES.

## FRANKLIN CAUGHT HIM.

## RAIDED A CIGAR STORE.

While Guy Mansperger was engaged at his trade, painting a house out on Forty-sixth street, he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff B. H. Franklin on a telegraphic warrant from Ohio.

It is charged against Mansperger that he had been robbing a store at Cambridge, Ohio, and stole a quantity of cigars, pipes and tobacco, and then disappeared from that part of the country.

The man was arrested to this city, and his arrest followed.

## ARRESTED FOR ADULTERY.

## SANTA MONICA OFFENDERS.

A spasm of jealousy has struck friends of Mrs. M. Marques, who separated some time ago from her husband, and who has been living at Santa Monica. She is in intimate contact with one Jesus Mandrano who was separated somewhat as herself, and they both went living together. No one bothered much about the matter—one way or another until last Monday when the man and woman were both arrested.

There was such a hurry about the arrest that the woman's little 1-year-old girl was also boxed up in the city prison.

The groom replied that she was beyond all price. That put the matter outside the bounds of monetary consideration, and after all Justice Pierce was obliged to say that the actual fee was just \$3.

## STEWART CAUGHT AGAIN.

## MADE HIS RECORD HERE.

The capture of Arthur Ray Stewart at San Antonio at the behest of the Insular Department at Washington for falsifying public records, caused a good deal of speculation yesterday among the friends of his wife, Mrs. Watson.

Stewart made his home in the city, and the young couple had been separated for a month.

When young Stewart grew up he was appointed chief clerk under Dr. A. V. Wheeler, Superintendent of Streets and Contractors, and J. M. Brooks became sureties on his bond.

His appointment to the office came through the recommendation of Bishop, Wheeler & Hoefer, an old established firm.

He did not oppose the woman's release, however, knowing that he could have been sentenced at the same time.

As chief clerk Stewart appeared to be a shining success, but one morning he failed to appear at the City Hall. He was then called before Justice J. M. Brooks and the sureties were held to answer for his absence.

He was then found to be in San Francisco.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1904.

## SOCIETY.

(Continued from Third Page.)

gant Dress Trim-  
ings Reduced.  
0 to \$1.35

95c

ing all the latest dress garnishes—Black Appliques, Black Spangles, Gold trimmings—Persian effects, Medallions, Scrolls and Flowers—Remnants of Trimmed, *et cetera*.  
Price Yd....50 Novelty  
95cImported Novelty Silks. An-  
gels, waist lengths and short  
linings and trimmings. New  
0 yard for 90 cent.

ctions of the store; echo

0 PERSIAN BANDS

price yard ... 50

45c Yan

JUST HALF PRICE.  
of Dress Goods, Dress Patterns, etc.

ance Price \$18.75

5 Black Kid Gloves 35

5 only, pair.

wear and Hosiery

nton Under Muslim

ing and August This Store

at 12:30 on Saturday.

Alfred Benjamin

MAKERS of NEW YORK

Correct Clothes for Men

JAP WOMEN'S PATRIOTISM.

—

SACRIFICING THEIR KEEPSAKES

FOR RED CROSS FUND.

—

Local Society Formed by Over

One Hundred Japanese Women and Large Contribution Sent to Scenes

of Battle—Plans for Celebration of

Fall of Port Arthur.

—

When Los Angeles people read in the

morning paper the dispatches from the

Far East, telling of the ravages of the

Russia-Japanese War, there is a feeling

of vagueness as to the whole matter,

and a sort of mental expression that

there is nothing vital to themselves in it. In fact, the misery and

horror of fellow-beings in a war across

the other side of the world never do

appeal to us like the minor ill of our

own neighbors.

But right here in Los Angeles there

are over one hundred Japanese women

to whom the story of the present war

is of the most intense interest, and

by whom the sacrifice of their jewelry,

keepsakes, and large portions of their

salaries from the positions they fill is

considered a privilege, in order that the

Red Cross fund may be enriched.

Americans glory in the stories of the

women in times of the Civil War, who

struggled so valiantly to care for the

rooftops and the little ones while the

men were on the field of battle, and

many are the instances of heroic vice-

rally, and self-sacrifice for the cause so

dear to these loyal women's hearts.

and in a category not far removed

should be listed these Japanese women

of Los Angeles, who are making such

strenuous efforts to send of their sub-

stance for the work of the Red Cross

on the fields where their own brethren

are offering their lives before the

god of war.

Just think of this! One hundred

women sending as their first remit-

ment to the Red Cross fund the sum

of \$150, and beginning at once the accu-

mulation of another fund to remit next

month!

The latest phase in the flood of local

Japanese patriotism is the forming of

the Southern California Japanese Patriotic

Association. The object of this association

is obvious, and its officers are Mrs. E.

Iijima, president; Mrs. T. Arase, vice-

president; Mrs. K. Matsui, treasurer,

and Mrs. M. Sasaki, treasurer.

In the new society immediately after

its organization practically every Ja-

panese woman in Los Angeles at once

enriched herself and gave absolutely

nothing to the Red Cross fund for the relief of

the soldiers on the battle fields.

Most of these women are wage earn-

ers, being employed in shops, stores

and houses; and every one has con-

tributed liberally of her salary, and

in some instances to the amount of

the contributions represent the sale of

highly-prized jewelry, or quaintly-made

and richly-embroidered Japanese con-

costumes, which are peculiar to their

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**\$1.50 Embroideries 10c**

**\$1.25 Embroideries 10c**

**\$1.15 Embroideries 10c**

**\$1.00 Embroideries 10c**

**90c Embroideries 10c**

**80c Embroideries 10c**

**900 different styles**

**40,000 yards**

MADAM WILBUR'S TOILET GOODS.  
Some folks even today have not learned that it is possible to restore the complexion to health and beauty and to preserve a good complexion from external or internal injury.

Madam Wilbur's toilet preparations produce truly wonderful results. No toilet goods on the market ever achieved so quick a sale. They are considered an absolute necessity wherever they have once been used. These are on sale at Hale's, 101-102 North Spring Street, ready to give free advice and suggestions on all matters of the skin and toilet.

# California's Greatest Embroidery Sale

All Styles 10c Yard.

**Values Up to \$1.50**

**900 Different Patterns.**

Embroideries up to 14 inches wide, over 900 different styles, including almost every conceivable new pattern, go on sale tomorrow at 10c the yard. They come in swiss, cambric, nainsook. Some of them are wide enough for the new corset covers, waists and children's dresses. They include matched sets, in some cases five different widths in the same pattern.

There is nothing to compare this sale to, no precedent—it is so entirely wonderful, so quite astonishing in its proportions and the price that no woman can begin to appreciate it until she visits the store Monday morning. Over fifty extra salespeople will sell embroidery, which will occupy almost the entire length of the store. Sale begins sharp at 8 a.m.

## 50,000 Yards Bargain Wash Goods

**Expensive Imported Fabrics as Low as 10c**

Everybody is talking about the Hale wash goods sale. In all the life of Los Angeles never before was there such a chance to buy expensive, high-grade materials for such absurd little prices. Think, here are some beautiful French materials cut from 35c to 10c per yard. Every item published today is a rare bargain. Even should you have no immediate need of wash goods, now's the time to buy and save for future use.

**35c Imported Zephyrs 10c**

This material will at once capture the fancy of many women. It has such a thin, delicate weave that one knows at a glance that it is imported. It comes in all manner of striped effects in delicate tints of blue, pink, brown, others in darker colorings. Never sold by any store below 35c. 3,000 yards tomorrow at 10c.

**30c Summer Voile 15c**

This material is intended particularly for suits and shirt waist costumes. It comes in grounds of green, tan, light blue, brown and white with the prettiest striped effects. Not only extremely stylish but exceptionally fine quality for 30c. On sale Monday 15c.

**50c Real Linen Voile 25c**

This isn't cotton voile nor half linen voile, but the very best of linen voile. If you are at all acquainted with wash goods you know that the price is never below 60c for such material. It comes in mixed effects in brown, tan, dark grey, black and white, some in stripes, some in overshot effects. It has that open weave which is so much sought after this season. On sale at 25c per yard.

**50c Summer Suitings 25c**

Our entire line of summer suitings, comprising voiles, satins, and mixed suitings. These have never sold at less than 50c per yard. Monday the entire lot will be put on sale at 25c the yard.

**85c Ginghams Monday 5c**

These gingham are on sale Monday only. They come in the regular white, mostly in stripes, in gray, pink, blue, light and dark effects. Regularly \$5c the yard.

**25c French Ginghams 15c**

These are one yard wide. Come in pretty striped effects in pink, blue, green, tan, gray. Extra special Monday at 15c.

**35c White Waistings 25c**

There are twenty pieces of these beautiful summer waistings, silk finished, handsomely brocaded in floral effects, figures and stripes. These are washable materials; sell regularly at 35c and 40c yd. Hale's price 25c.

**75c Robe Prints 5c**

This lot contains all the colors in the colors of the robe prints. Always sold at 75c. This is much used for fixing up dresses and bungalows.

**35c Belfast Suiting 18c**

This is a pure white, medium weight material, made expressly for waistings and suits. Comes 34 inches wide, made with a round, smooth even thread, very fine finish. Well worth 35c, special at 18c the yard.

**Japanese Crepe 20c**

A material not only used for kimonos and dressing gowns, but made up in stunning shirt waist suits. Both plain and stripes, 20c the yard.

## Final Cleanup Sample Lace Curtains.

Lots are resorted and bargains bigger than ever. For some weeks now we have been putting on sale as fast as possible sample lace curtains numbering nearly 9000 separate curtains. In some cases the various lots were sold entirely out. All that remain have been rebunched and marked at even more tempting reductions than at first, in order to entirely close them out. It's a wonderful chance to secure pretty lace draperies for the home, and pretty odd curtains for the beach or summer cottages.

**Sample Curtains 50c Each**

Worth \$1.00 to \$1.50

This lot consists of 300 sample curtains. Come in the very latest patterns. Range from 3 to 3½ yards long, and from 50 to 60 inches wide. Worth up to \$1.50.

**Sample Curtains 75c Each**

Worth \$1.00 to \$2.00 Each

About 200 curtains in the finest Brussels and Persian effects. All the newest designs, widths up to 60 inches. Lengths up to 3½ yards. Your pick of the lot 75c each.

## Prettiest of Summer Wearables at Hale's Low Prices.

**White Shirt Waists \$1.25.**

White lawn waists with three rows of insertion down the front, hemstitched tucks, full sleeves, tucked backs. We have them in all sizes. \$1.25 each.

**Gingham Waists 50c.**

A splendid assortment of gingham waists in blue, pink, and black and white stripes. These are made with tucked fronts, trimmed in insertion. All sizes. Several styles to choose from. Hale's price 50c.

**Neat Lawn Waists \$1.00.**

Come in black and white polka dot effects, trimmed with insertion down the front and tucks at the sides. These are neatly made and splendid values at \$1.00.

**50c Shirt Waist Suits \$10.50.**

These come in blue checks, black and white checks, gun metal, lavender and plain black. They are made with tucked fronts, sleeves and backs. Some are made with tight linings. The skirts are cut with the seven-gore flare, made with stitched seams. Regular \$15.00 values, special at \$10.50.

**Mohair Suits \$10.50.**

Stylish mohair suits, made with blouse jacket, tucked front and back, trimmed with taffeta down the front, taffeta girdle. Skirt is made with a seven-gore flare, just the thing for traveling. Come in blue, brown, black and gray. Jacket is silk lined. Special at \$10.50.

**Walking Skirts \$5.00.**

All-wool walking skirts with tucked panel front, straps over the hips. Comes in light and dark gray. Special a \$5.00.

## Special Monday Values in Linens--No Linens Like Hale's.

**40c to 50c Table Damask 25c.**

Turkey red table damask, 58 inches wide. Come in a large variety of choice designs. 40c to 50c grades, special at 25c per yard.

**Bleached Damask 50c Yard.**

Full bleached damask, 63 inches wide, as handsome as the pure linen damask. Many designs to choose from. Special Monday 50c per yard.

**Linen Damask 60c Yard.**

Pur. linen, half bleached damask very firm and heavy. Comes in pretty patterns, 63 in. wide. Per yard 60c.

**Satin Damask 75c Yd.**

Most stores ask \$1.00 for this damask. Comes in small designs, all linen, 70 inches wide. Special per yard 75c.

**35c Huck Towels 90c Dozen.**

These big towels at 90c per dozen are a splendid bargain. Made of a good quality huck, with red borders. Size 16 by 54 inches. Limit one dozen to a customer. Price 10c each or 90c per dozen.

**Huck Towels 12½c Each.**

Linen huck towels, size 17 by 34 inches, heavy quality. Special at 12½c each.

**Turkish Towels \$1.35 Dozen.**

Good quality of Turkish bath towels, size 18 by 42 in. Special at 12½c each or \$1.35 per dozen.

**"Rubryd" Bath Towels 25c Each.**

These are splendid towels in a good generous size, very absorbent. Special at 25c each.

**Round Thread Linens.**

For Shirt Waist Suits. 36-inch, all pure linen, 40c per yard and up. 25c to 35c round thread linen finish. 18c yard. We also have a complete line of embroidery linens, art linens, etc.

**15c Cotton Vest 10c.**

Ladies' Swiss ribbed cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms.

**25c Cotton Vests 15c.**

Ladies' ribbed white cotton vests, low neck, no sleeves, lace yokes.

**Cotton Drawers 25c.**

Ladies' ribbed white cotton drawers, lace trimmed, French band.

**50c Cotton Drawers 39c.**

Ladies' ribbed white cotton drawers, torchon lace trimmed, French band.

**Boys' Underwear 25c.**

Boys' grey halibutigan underwear, shirts, knickerbockers, and drawers—extra fine quality. Summer weight, all sizes.

**75c Combination Suits 50c.**

Ladies' ribbed white lace combination suits, low neck, no sleeves, knee length and quarter sleeves.

**Children's Underwear 25c.**

Children's white swim ribbed lace underwear: vests with high neck, long or short sleeves; pants knee and ankle length. All sizes.

**Children's Pants 50c.**

Ladies' swim ribbed, black cotton pants, torchon lace trimmed sateen, French band.

**Children's Pants.**

Children's fine black lace pants, knee length. Ages 1 to 10 years, 50c; ages 1 to 12 years, 60c.

**Nice Summer Gloves. None Quite Like Hale's.**

We have always been fortunate enough to do a little more than our share of the glove business, especially in the fall and winter.

This is explained, we think, by the exceptionally good quality of our summer gloves. Not only do they fit perfectly, they are much longer, satisfactory service. All prices follow.

Three clasp Amsterdam gloves, double tipped fingers, all colors. \$1.25.

The new mesh silk gloves in black, white, and gold, all sizes. \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Heavy silk gloves, double tipped fingers, all sizes. \$2.00.

The new Amsterdam gloves, double tipped fingers, all colors. \$1.00.

**\$1.00 House Wrappers 57c.**

Just think of buying a nice house wrapper for only 57c. They come in percale or lawn, made with full fronts, pleated backs. Some have yokes. They are nicely trimmed with braid or ruffles, have flounce on bottom of skirt. Special Monday 57c.

**75c Misses' Hose 19c Pair.**

33 dozen misses' black all over hose. Sizes only 7, 7½, and 8. Regular 19c per pair. Special for Saturday 19c per pair.

**Women's Hose 50c Pair.**

We have just received a new shipment. They don't lace like hose, in all over lace and lace boot. Per pair 50c.

**Misses' Hose 25c Pair.**

Misses' fancy lace hose, well made, large assortment. All sizes. Special 25c per pair.

**DOAN'S**

DOAN'S is a well known manufacturer of lace and lace trimmings. They have a large assortment of lace and lace trimmings. All sizes. Special 25c per pair.

**LACE & M.C. CONN.**

LACE & M.C. CONN. is a well known manufacturer of lace and lace trimmings. All sizes. Special 25c per pair.

**POINDEXTER'S**

POINDEXTER'S is a well known manufacturer of lace and lace trimmings. All sizes. Special 25c per pair.

**WHITE'S**

WHITE'S is a well known manufacturer of lace and lace trimmings. All sizes. Special 25c per pair.

**WRIGHT'S**

WRIGHT'S is a well known manufacturer of lace and lace trimmings. All sizes. Special 25c per pair.

**WYATT'S**



## Liners.

## LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—Horses, Cattle, Mules, Etc.

FOR SALE—1 TEAM HORSES, JUNE 12, from colt to 3 years old, team, 1 pack or saddle ponies, \$40 each, 617 LAMAR ST., West Los Angeles. 12

FOR SALE—GOOD, BLOCKY 5-YEAR-OLD gelding, 16 hands, round, bounces buggy and now harness; rig \$20; will separate. 12

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST DROVE IN from the desert and want to sell my team. Call me 600 NEW MARKET ST. 12

FOR SALE—LITTLE RICE RAY PONY 4 YEARS old, 14 hands, gentle for children; also good bike buggy and harness, \$20. Call 216 N. KINTON. 12

FOR SALE—NICE SOUND, GENTLE, 2 yrs. old, big mare, fine for family, express or ranch work; a bargain at \$40; must sell. 12

FOR SALE—A FINE, YOUNG JERSEY cow just fresh giving a quantity of very rich milk. Call one week old, on NEW MARKET ST. 12

FOR SALE—TEAM OF GOOD HORSES AND new double harness, \$200, will trade for some cash. Call 400 E. AVE. 22. 12

FOR SALE—SMALL SPAN OF MULES, harness and camp wagon; will take what you want. Call me 200; must sell. 12

FOR SALE—CHEAP: ONE OF THE BEST from the desert and want to sell my team. Call me 600 NEW MARKET ST. 12

FOR SALE—1000 ANGUS, 40 POUNDS, FINER SHAPED TO FEED. 600 TRUST RD. 12

FOR SALE—15 HORSE OTTO GASOLINE engine, at 147 NORTHEAST LOS ANGELES. 12

FOR SALE—HORSES OR TRAPS—BROKEN, broken. Inquire at 515 S. MAIN ST. 12

FOR SALE—1 GOOD SADDLE HORSE, 3 monkeys and cage, \$60. 212 ST. 12

FOR SALE—YOUNG FRESH JERSEY COW, 14 hands, round, bounces buggy and harness; rig \$20; will separate. 12

FOR SALE—2 HORSES, CHEAP, 14 hands, white Peking ducklings, 20 cents each. 12

FOR SALE—WE BURNING, CHEAP, 14 hands, 200 ST. Pleo Heights. 12

FOR SALE—CHEAP: A GOOD DURHAM hen, one good rooster, seven pullets, 60 pounds of wheat, sack of bran, chicken wire, 114 S. MARKET ST. 12

FOR SALE—17 HEAD WORK MULES cheap or trade for hay. 112 BYRNES BLUFF. 12

FOR SALE—5-YEAR-OLD MARE, SOUND single or double, 122 E. WASHINGTON. 12

FOR SALE—CHEAP: ONE OF THE BEST from the desert and want to sell my team. Call me 600 NEW MARKET ST. 12

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FOR SALE—1 TEAM HORSES, JUNE 12, from colt to 3 years old. Call 612 W. WASHINGTON. 12

FOR SALE—CHAP: FINE HORSE AND rubber-tire buggy; together or separate; go or stop. Address: 200 E. BOSTON TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE—GOOD 1200-LB. HORSE, FAT: 1000 pounds single or double, price \$30. 200 S. LOS ANGELES ST. Call Sunday, 12

FOR SALE—NICE, GENTLE BLACK JERSEY cow, gives 2½ gallons of milk, price \$20, including milk route. 207 STANFORD AVE. 12

FOR SALE—SNAP: A GOOD LITTLE HORSE, 14 hands, round, bounces buggy and harness; rig \$20. Call 724 WASHINGTON ROAD. 12

FOR SALE—1 GOOD, EXPRESS HORSE, very horses, prices \$20. 215 and 220, Call me, 200 W. NINTH ST. Home phone 7231. 12

FOR SALE—2 FINE JERSEY COWS, PRICE \$20 and \$25 if sold by Monday night, also about 30 bushel heads. Apply 226 FOLSOM ST. 12

FOR SALE—MUST SELL HANDSOME JERSEY cow, large, rich milk and all-round family cow. Address 940 HIDALGO ST. 12

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, HORSE AND COW, 14 hands, round, bounces buggy and harness; rig \$20. Call 200 W. NINTH ST. 12

FOR SALE—EXCHANGES: PREGNANT Flock bitch, the best breeding bitch in the State, now in whelp, to ch. Tom Reid, for 1000; for chicks, \$100. Call 200 W. NINTH ST. 12

FOR SALE—1000 ANGUS, 40 POUNDS, FINER SHAPED TO FEED. 600 TRUST RD. 12

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FOR SALE—1



## BEATEN AND RIBS BROKEN.

Honest Workman Assaulted by Walking Delegate.

Attacked While Kneeling at His Employment.

Nearly Killed by Hireling of Labor Union.

A crime similar in character to that in the Colorado gold fields last week when a score of men lost their lives, was committed in front of the Westminster Hotel yesterday afternoon in the presence of scores of people.

A reputable workingman, a man of family and a man who has been in his present place of employment for years, was brutally assaulted while he was at his work, terribly beaten and kicked, his scalp cut and three of his ribs broken. Why? Simply because he refused to belong to a labor union. His assailant was the paid agent of a union whose duty it is to intimidate and threaten such workmen as insist upon standing on their rights to work for whom they please.

Clerk was the victim. He now lies at his home under the care of two physicians. His assailant gave the name of B. F. Johnson, but that is believed to be an assumed name. At the time of the attack the police did not know what prompted the assault, and being informed that it was only a street fight, they released Johnson on \$25 cash bail, which he promptly gave. If he appears in court the whole story will come out. Lawyer for the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel stated that he will use every possible means to secure the imposition of punishment which will fit the crime.

Clerk has been in the service of Mr. Johnson at the Westminster for more than two years. He is a sober, industrious man, and a skilled workman. He is employed by the month to do such work as may be needed in the hotel, and which is not in proportion to justify its being done by contract. Clerk is not a member of a labor union, but a plain, honest workman, who devotes his earnings to his family, instead of spending them to support a walking delegate in idleness.

Yesterday afternoon Clerk was engaged in repairing one of the baseboards under a large plate glass window on the Mainstreet side of the hotel, and in order to reach the place it was necessary for him to kneel on the sidewalk. Earlier in the day a party of four unionists had appeared at the hotel and demanded the seats to which the workers were entitled to occupy. They left the place, threatening to "do up" the "scabs" at the first opportunity.

The opportunity came in the afternoon when Clerk was at work on his knees on the sidewalk at the front of the building. The man who gave the name of B. F. Johnson appeared and demanded the seats. Clerk, who belonged to a union, and receiving a reply in the negative, began cursing him. Clerk started to rise to his feet, when Johnson struck him on the head, knocked him down. Clerk arose, but was again knocked down. He was no match for his burly antagonist. When he was unable to rise, Johnson began kicking him on the head and body. Clerk was kicked for several minutes, but a crowd collected. Johnson tried to escape, but he was placed under arrest by Patrolman Morris, who charged him with disturbing the peace. The officer did not know that the victim of the assault was badly injured, nor did he know the motive of the attack.

Clerk's employer has only good to say of the man. He stated last night that Clerk is one of the best workmen he has ever known, and that he had never been in trouble before. He insisted that inasmuch as Clerk's injuries are so severe, his assailant should be re-arrested, and made to give bond in the amount of \$1,000, which will insure his appearance in court. It is expected that Francis Drake will be there to defend him.

## ENGINEERS' ACCOUNTS.

How Much Was Spent for the Brotherhood and by Them in Los Angeles.

As attested by the financial report of the Committee on Arrangements of the convention held by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, from May 1 to 5, over \$10,000 was spent in the entertainment of the visitor. Nothing was left undone by Chairman E. Stevens and Secretary R. C. Martin of the committee, which might contribute to the pleasure of the engineers. They were given the opportunity to see the greater portion of Southern California without charge to themselves, were banqueted, tendered receptions and given the best of home wherever they went. It is needless to say that the Brotherhood left Los Angeles highly pleased with their treatment and many of them expressed their determination to return and make their homes here as soon as convenient.

From the report which was yesterday presented to the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce, it is seen that \$432 was donated for the expense of this amount \$3832 was expended, leaving a balance of \$50 in the treasury. For badges alone, \$262 was spent and \$100 for the printing of the badge, \$114.50, printing and postage, \$187, subscription expenses, \$344; entertainment, \$1784; halls, \$2059, and miscellaneous expenses, \$731. While two members of the Brotherhood resided in this city, R. C. Martin reports that the engineers generally enjoyed the best of health during their stay. "Only one member out of the 615 was sick and that was for a short time," said yesterday. "We estimate that about 4000 people were drawn to Los Angeles by this convention and that at the minimum expenditure of \$3 a day the amount of \$36,000 was left unspent by the Brotherhood, their families and friends."

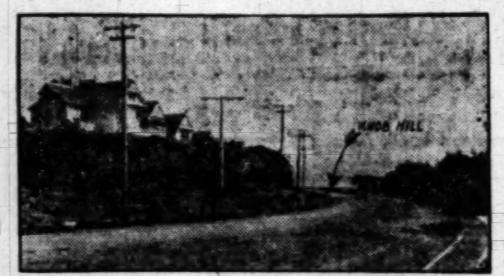
## GARCIA'S HARD LUCK.

Mrs. Pedro Garcia was taken to the Receiving Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from a fracture of the right arm at the elbow. With her husband and two little children she was going from Santa Ana to Santa Paula in an wagon and near Burbaud she got stuck. When the husband got down to repair it the horse took fright and ran away, overturning the wagon, spilling the mother and children into the road and scattering their personal belongings along the road for a quarter of a mile. As Mrs. Garcia went over, a heavy box fell upon her pinning her arm to the ground and fracturing the bone. Her husband left the children at the wreckage wagon and went to his wife to this city. He was obliged to leave her at the hospital while he hurried back to care for his little ones and to collect his scattered property.

## Redondo Beach

Where Industrial and Commercial Enterprise Unites With All the Advantages of a Leading Pleasure Resort

You have seen other beach towns in Southern California. You know beach towns whose only foundation for prosperity lies within the pocketbook of the pleasure seeker. You know beach towns where progress is spasmodic—where there is either a feast or a famine. But you do not know of another beach town, outside of Redondo Beach, where growth has been so steady and substantial, where for the past five or six years each month has been better than the one before, and where present prosperity is not a thing to disappear with the closing of the summer season; but the natural outcome of continued industrial and commercial development.

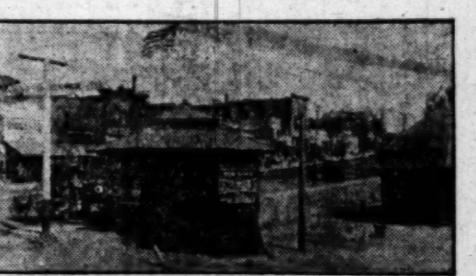


La Alameda, Looking South to Knob Hill.

## Lots 2 Blocks From the Ocean Front

\$250.00

Electric car line passes within two blocks—gas, electricity and water immediately available—only three minutes' walk to the finest beach in the south, the immense hot salt plunge, Redondo Tent City, business center and all points of interest in Redondo Beach.



View of Business Section Showing Our Office.

## Carnation Garden Lots Only \$700 up

The famous Redondo Carnation Gardens are now sub-divided into lots. Hundreds of full grown plants on each lot go with the property. These lots are all graded, cement sidewalks laid, street work completed and water piped throughout the entire property. The electric cars pass directly in front of the property.

## Knob Hill Tract Lots Only \$1,000

Located at the end of La Alameda; a grand driveway leading from the center of town; the Esplanade on the ocean front leads from property to the beach. The grandest view in the south from these lots. Street work, sidewalks all completed and lots are ready for building. Knob Hill is the choicest residence section of Redondo Beach.



ALONG THE OCEAN FRONT AT REDONDO BEACH

## Redondo Beach

Is the only point between San Diego and San Francisco where the Santa Fe Railway reaches tide water. A large proportion of the freight consigned to Southwestern points is received by water at Redondo Beach. Last year's lumber receipts at Redondo Beach were 65,000,000 feet.

## Redondo Beach

Is one of the most important lumber distributing points of this section. Vessels in the coastwise lumber trade make frequent voyages between northern points and Redondo Beach. Last year's lumber receipts at Redondo Beach were 65,000,000 feet.

## \$1,000,000 Worth of Improvements

If you want property for a home or if you want property for investment you cannot find better propositions than are offered in Redondo Beach. Here you are not buying a barren waste of sand where improvements are "promised." Your investment goes into a busy, thriving community where already \$1,000,000 have been expended in improvements—where there are commerce and industries that furnish employment to a large number of prosperous people.

## Redondo Beach Property Is Cheaper

Considering Resources There in Any Other Beach Town. Even after the increased valuations of the last few years Redondo Beach property today is offered for less money than in any other beach town in Southern California. More people are wanted at Redondo Beach to participate in the progress and prosperity of the town. Redondo Beach is substantial; Redondo Beach is growing; and for YOU Redondo Beach offers unequalled opportunities for profitable investment—if you have the wisdom to act NOW.

## ASK US FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT REDONDO BEACH

## EDWARD D. SILENT &amp; CO. Members L. A. Realty Board.

216 and 218 West Second Street

M. J. HUTCHINSON, Redondo Sales Agent

Exclusive Agents Redondo Improvement Co.

## CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to be Rendered at Today's Services by Some of the City's Choirs.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Morning: Organ prelude, "Barcarolle" (Hoffmann); "The Lord is My Light" (Hilles); offertory, "I Will" (C. H. Unte); (Purvis); Victor Clemence and Roland Paul; Postlude (Whiting.)

Evening: Organ prelude, "Communion" (Baliote); anthem, "There is a Green Hill" (Sankey) solo by Miss Catherine Ward; offertory, quartette, "Save Us" (Nelms); Postlude (Shelley) (Shelley); solo, (McM) Roland Paul, director.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF CHRIST (Simpson Auditorium.) Organ, "Largo" (Handel); "Cradle Song" (Purvis); (Gardner); "How Great Our Lord" (Sullivan); solo, Mr. Wixox and Mr. Lott; "Listen, O Isles, Unto Me" (Stevenson); solo, Mrs. Robinson; offertory solo, "Be Confounded" (Casta); Mrs. Dutcher; organ, Postlude (Gardner).

Evening: Organ, "Ita Missa Est" (Baliote); "From Egypt's Bondage Come" (Page); offertory, "Song Without Words" (Mendelssohn); "Crossing the Bar" (Macy); Forrest, Dabney Carr, director.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (South) Ninth and Grand Avenue, Morning: Prelude (Rubinstein); "Awake, Thou That Sleepest" (Allen); offertory, organ, "Antirune" (Allen).

Evening: Organ, "Ita Missa Est" (Baliote); "From Egypt's Bondage Come" (Page); offertory, "Song Without Words" (Mendelssohn); "Crossing the Bar" (Macy); Forrest, Dabney Carr, director.

ST. VIBIANA'S CATHEDRAL. At 10:30 a.m. the Cathedral choir will render Haydn's Sixteenth Mass in B Flat Major. The soloists are Mrs. Mary O. Allen, soprano; Miss Lillie Scanlon, contralto; F. C. Heschelbach and Clay

A. Groves, bass. They will be assisted by a chorus. For offertory Mrs. Allen will sing "Ave Maria," by Cherubini. A. J. Stamm, organist.

## UNACCOUNTABLY ABSENT

Citizen of Los Angeles Carrying Large Sum of Money Fails to Return Home.

The wife of Charles H. Kirby, who resides at No. 518 Gallardo street, yesterday reported to the police that her husband, who left home on Monday to go to Bakersfield, had not yet been heard from.

This is a most unusual thing for Mr. Kirby to do, though it might not appear strange for many another man, and fears for his welfare are further excited from the fact that he carried in his pocket about \$900. He has always been one of the most exemplary men, not being addicted to drink or to any of the common bad habits. He mentioned to his left in Monday he expected to return within a couple of days, and his wife thinks he surely would have written had he been detained by ordinary circumstances.

The family has been in Los Angeles a few weeks now. Mr. Kirby started to go to Bakersfield to look at a piece of land.

He is 51 years of age, 5 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs about 160 pounds, dark complexion, light brown mustache and bald on top of the head.

He wore an Odd Fellows' pin, black coat and vest, dark striped trousers, white shirt and white silk tie.

Agent Bradish asked the sheriff at Bakersfield for any information he might be able to obtain concerning the missing man, but no reply had been received up to a late hour last night.

## CHARGED WITH FELONY.

Man and Woman Deserted Their Families in Riverside Arrested in Santa Monica.

Jesus Medrano and Sarah DeMarco were arrested in Santa Monica yesterday by Detectives Talamantes and Rico and brought to Los Angeles and lodged in the city jail on a charge of felony adultery. They were found living in a room at a husband-car near their abode being a box-car near Santa Monica canyon. With them was the seven-year-old daughter of the woman.

The man had been searching for this couple for several days and the authorities of other cities had been on the lookout for them. The man and his wife and two small children are now in a room at a husband-car. They went to Riverside from China and then elapsed to this city. They lived here as husband and wife for several days and then fearing arrest they fled to Bakersfield.

William F. Marmon, aged 26, a native of Canada, and resident of San Pedro, and Sanchez D. Cannon, aged 24, a native of Missouri, and resident of Long Beach.

Alfred Alba, aged 25, a native of California, and Maria Renobato, aged 17, a native of Mexico; both residents of Los Angeles.

Ysidro Critega, aged 24, a native of Mexico, and resident of Los Angeles, and Monica Reyes, aged 22, a native of Mexico, and resident of Long Beach.

William F. Marmon, aged 26, a native of Canada, and resident of San Pedro, and Sanchez D. Cannon, aged 24, a native of Missouri, and resident of Long Beach.

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William F. Marmon, aged 26, a native of Canada, and resident of San Pedro, and Sanchez D. Cannon, aged 24, a native of Missouri, and resident of Long Beach.

Very respectfully yours,

ARTHUR F. INGLE.

Music Director for the Metropolitan Church Association, Chicago, Ill.

Score another honor for the "unequalled tone."

No Fancy Prices for Borders.

Great sale of wall paper at 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, 35¢, 40¢, 45¢, 50¢, 60¢, 70¢, 80¢, 90¢, 100¢, 110¢, 120¢, 130¢, 140¢, 150¢, 160¢, 170¢, 180¢, 190¢, 200¢, 210¢, 220¢, 230¢, 240¢, 250¢, 260¢, 270¢, 280¢, 290¢, 300¢, 310¢, 320¢, 330¢, 340¢, 350¢, 360¢, 370¢, 380¢, 390¢, 400¢, 410¢, 420¢, 430¢, 440¢, 450¢, 460¢, 470¢, 480¢, 490¢, 500¢, 510¢, 520¢, 530¢, 540¢, 550¢, 560¢, 570¢, 580¢, 590¢, 600¢, 610¢, 620¢, 630¢, 640¢, 650¢, 660¢, 670¢, 680¢, 690¢, 700¢, 710¢, 720¢, 730¢, 740¢, 750¢, 760¢, 770¢, 780¢, 790¢, 800¢, 810¢, 820¢, 830¢, 840¢, 850¢, 860¢, 870¢, 880¢, 890¢, 900¢, 910¢, 920¢, 930¢, 940¢, 950¢, 960¢, 970¢, 980¢, 990¢, 1000¢, 1010¢, 1020¢, 1030¢, 1040¢, 1050¢, 1060¢, 1070¢, 1080¢, 1090¢, 1100¢, 1110¢, 1120¢, 1130¢, 1140¢, 1150¢, 1160¢, 1170¢, 1180¢, 1190¢, 1200¢, 1210¢, 1220¢, 1230¢, 1240¢, 1250¢, 1260¢, 1270¢, 1280¢, 1290¢, 1300¢, 1310¢, 1320¢, 1330¢, 1340¢, 1350¢, 1360¢, 1370¢, 1380¢, 1390¢, 1400¢, 1410¢, 1420¢, 1430¢, 1440¢, 1450¢, 1460¢, 1470¢, 1480¢, 1490¢, 1500¢, 1510¢, 1520¢, 1530¢, 1540¢, 1550¢, 1560¢, 1570¢, 1580¢, 1590¢, 1600¢, 1610¢, 1620¢, 1630¢, 1640¢, 1650¢, 1660¢, 1670¢, 1680¢, 1690¢, 1700¢, 1710¢, 1720¢, 1730¢, 1740¢, 1750¢, 1760¢, 1770¢, 1780¢, 1790¢, 1800¢, 1810¢, 1820¢, 1830¢, 1840¢, 1850¢, 1860¢, 1870¢, 1880¢, 1890¢, 1900¢, 1910¢, 1920¢, 1930¢, 1940¢, 1950¢, 1960¢, 1970¢, 1980¢, 1990¢, 2000¢, 2010¢, 2020¢, 2030¢, 2040¢, 2050¢, 2060¢, 2070¢, 2080¢, 2090¢, 2100¢, 2110¢, 2120¢, 2130¢, 2140¢, 2150¢, 2160¢, 2170¢, 2180¢, 2190¢, 2200¢, 2210¢, 2220¢, 2230¢, 2240¢, 2250¢, 2260¢, 2270¢, 2280¢, 2290¢, 2300¢, 2310¢, 2320¢, 2330¢, 2340¢, 2350¢, 2360¢, 2370¢, 2380¢, 2390¢, 2400¢, 2410¢, 2420¢, 2430¢, 2440¢, 2450¢, 2460¢, 2470¢, 2480¢, 2490¢,

AY. JUNE 12, 1904.  
AUCTION.

TimesClearingHouse  
CLASSIFIED ADS.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

XXIII<sup>rd</sup> YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1904.

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FIRST LINER SHEET.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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## ENGLISH LAD IN DISGRACE.

## POPULAR GAME, BLUEROCKS.

Derby Favorite Gives Backers a Severe Shock.

Moharib and Others Show Him Their Heels.

Surprising Results in Race for Clark Stakes.

BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES, CHICAGO, June 11.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The American Derby trial was a severe shock today at a certain track. English Lad, the heavily-backed favorite for the week-end ribbon, lowered his colors to Moharib and Bill Curtis in the Clark Stakes, a race considered to be the most difficult Derby trial. Despite the odds given English Lad, the victory of Moharib is expected to install the American colt as a Derby favorite, as he has won, almost as big as the Los Angeles Derby winner.

Carefully piloted all the way in running in the game style, Moharib defeated the favorites, and the others support their clubs in good spirits.

Moharib has a thriving organization of trapshooters, presided over by the one-eyed veteran, Gus Knight.

J. R. W. B. Brison, George Thomas, J. R. Cheatum and Moore are some of the best and their family and friends in the big shoots held in this city. The railroad bars' turn out as well to their shoots as their Los Angeles and hold tournaments often to keep the interest alive.

Moharib club is still in existence, and the game wide on the turnouts together the Derby winners and history may repeat itself.

—did when Pink Coat beat the truthful; when Sidney Lucas beat Fadden; when Ronan beat Wych bent Lucifer; and Alladin, with the east side, Hemo, now here, and when the ticket took the measure of Claude Bernays, with Savable, out of

All horses look alike when they're up for this greatest of all events. The long-shot in the race will have a following, for Boundless and his Santa Anita were not though of them.

Correct Motorcycles. The New York Motorcycle Club has officially set rules of behavior on leather clothing for members, and regulations for the "hired men." After months of endeavor to select and agree on a suitable uniform, the club adopted a suit of Scotch tweed of a color not too light to readily show stains and not too dark to remain in the dust. The coat will be of the Norfolk pattern, capable of being buttoned closed, and the pocket will contain a room with more room than usual. The trousers of the ordinary knickerbocker pattern, or long trousers to be worn under the leggings, and the cap will be of the same gray material as the coat.

Billiards

MEET MORLEY'S

LARGEST BILLIARD PARLOR IN THE WORLD ON ONE FLOOR—22 TABLES.

Base Ball Headquarters.

SCORES OF ALL PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE GAMES RECEIVED BY DIRECT WIRE.

262 SOUTH MAIN STREET, UPSTAIRS.

\$3650 \$2150

The Toledo is unquestionably the most reliable and satisfactory car on the market today. More satisfactory service with less trouble than any other car. Ask the owners.

Do not fail to call and examine both the two and four cylinder Toledos.

hines which made the recent Boston distance on the high speed.

Tennessee \$1150 \$1300

Muscatine, Iowa \$700

Electrics.

G—REPAIRING.

CONTINENTAL TIRES.

409 South Hill Street we will conduct

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OR CAR CO.

PASADENA: Ellicott Electric Representatives.

81 W. Colorado St.

ELECTRIC

OUT OF DEBT.

BY WILLIAM SAYS.

William of the National

announces that the sum has been paid through

H. Young of Washington, D. C.

Wagner of Philadelphia, and the debt incurred

in the World's Fair.

The Toledo is out of debt, and so far has been

elected.

The Toledo is unquestionably the most reliable and satisfactory car on the market today. More satisfactory service with less trouble than any other car. Ask the owners.

Do not fail to call and examine both the two and four cylinder Toledos.

hines which made the recent Boston distance on the high speed.

Tennessee \$1150 \$1300

Muscatine, Iowa \$700

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Liners

TO LET—  
Beach Property.TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED  
housekeeping at the Palmside Inn,  
12th and Hill streets. Call E.  
12th. Cost, \$10 per month. Call  
for details.TO LET—HANDSOME  
rooms in the American Inn, Long  
Beach, \$10 per month. Call E.  
12th.TO LET—NICE ROOMS FURNISHED  
at Manhattan Beach, \$10 per month.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—HOTEL MOSA BRA  
nearly furnished, \$10 per month.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—OCEAN PARK, HAV.  
no entries, beautifully f.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—OCEAN FRONT,  
Beach, new, 10 rooms, house w.  
electric light, \$10 per month. Call  
E. 12th.TO LET—LONG BEACH, 8  
nicely furnished rooms, \$10 per month.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—FURNISHED CO.  
Catalina Island, \$10 per month.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—AVALON, HAV.  
new, 10 rooms, house w.  
electric light, \$10 per month. Call  
E. 12th.TO LET—FURNISHED FURNISH.  
rooms, \$10 per month. Call  
E. 12th.TO LET—MONICA,  
furnished house, gas, electric  
water, heater; large shady g.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—ROOM MODERN INC.  
Porto Cottages on River; rent  
\$10 per month. Call E. 12th.TO LET—FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE  
at 50 Hill st. Summer  
of 1000 ft. ALBERT H. B.  
Call E. 12th.TO LET—AT LONG BEACH,  
on American ave., \$1000, will  
and an easy term. See E. 12th.TO LET—A DESIRABLE FURN.  
in DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES,  
with all the conveniences of  
modern life.TO LET—INTERESTING GROUNDS,  
Port, Long Beach. For parties  
WEEK FOURTH ST., Los Angeles.TO LET—FURNISHED CO.  
Ocean Park. Inquire J. A.  
Catalina at Home Phone 655.TO LET—FURNISHED AND BEAUTIFUL  
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with all the conveniences of  
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Farming Lands

TO LET—

5 ACRES NEAR FULLER,  
TWO MILES FROM DOWNTOWN,  
IN INCHES, 1000 FT. 1000 FT.  
1000 FT. ALL LAND COULD BE  
USED FOR 5 YEARS AND  
EVERYTHING EXCEPTED.  
HALF A  
PAINT MUST PUT UP \$100  
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Call E. 1

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1904

METHODS  
ACT CAUSE  
TMENTWill Appeal to Those Who  
Have Been Disappointed  
in Former Treatment.

The best results are obtained by the best methods, and they are those which got at the cause of the condition. Have you tried my treatments? Have you met with failure? Have you treated by mail? by guess? My treatment is right because it is founded upon common sense; it is rational and reasonable and examinations bring you face to face with the true condition. The results are far more satisfactory. Certainty of a cure, what you want, and the merit in every treatment I offer. I accomplish more in one week to ten days than can ever be accomplished by guessing through the mail—and I wait for no mail until you are cured.

## Varicocele 4 to 6 Days

To all who have treated for this condition and failed to obtain satisfactory results, I wish to say that I can give an absolute cure in four to six days, devoid of any painful, harsh treatment. The cure I offer is complete, thorough, and permanent. There are no evil after-effects to undermine health and power. My treatment shows an improvement from the first application.

## Stricture

I cure in 10 to 15 days. I have devoted years of study to the condition and complete eradication of urethral obstructions. I restore the function and tone to the membranes. My new cause treatment removes the necessity of any surgery. The new treatment, applied the right way, will always bring good results.

## Piles

I cure without any operation whatever. They are a condition which must be treated unsuccessfully for years. I cure by direct contact by restoring tone to the hemorrhoidal veins. The cure is absolute and permanent. No return will occur. I cure.

Contracted Diseases, Rectal Troubles, Varicocele, Prostatitis, Chronic Nervous Disorders, Bladder and Urethral Diseases and Prostatic Troubles.

MORTON

312 West Fourth Street  
Department Store

Only

## "Weakness"

Functional derangements and prematurities, loss of power, are neither a "weakness" nor a disease. It is a symptom of prostatic disease. To stimulate activity by the use of powerful tonics is an admitted fact, but such results are temporary, at best. My new cause treatment "cures" in this manner, because they do not know how to treat the real cause of the derangement. I am the only physician employing scientific and successful methods. My medicines are all locally applied to the local cause, and corrects every abnormal condition of that vital center, the prostate gland. My cases are real cures, and are permanent.

## Contracted Disorders

In the treatment of contracted disorders I offer a service such as no other physician can render. The medicine I employ have the most thorough and positive action in cleansing the membranes of all infection, and in drying all inflammation. My method of application insures absolute safety, and removes every possibility of relapse, or a chronic condition. My cures are not only thorough, but are accomplished in the briefest possible time.

## Varicocele

Under my treatment the most aggravated cases of varicocele are cured in a few days' time. The pain, and if it is a chronic necessary for the patient, is determined from his occupation. Normal circulation is once restored throughout all the veins, and the natural processes of waste and repair are again established. If you are afflicted with varicocele, consult me at once. Delay only brings on aggravated conditions and nervous complications that impair the vital functions and involve the general health.

## Stricture

My treatment for stricture is entirely independent of surgery. A few applications, and the stricture is cured, or dilated. All growths and obstructions in the passage are removed.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine:

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

NINTH YEAR.  
PER ANNUM \$2.50.

JUNE 12, 1904.

FIVE CENTS

## PICTURESQUE CALIFORNIA.



PHOTO BY PUTNAM &amp; VALENTINE

## Walrus Point.

[The head of the walrus may be seen in the high central point.]

Paid Attendance Saturday Exceeded  
that of Any Since the Open-

that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur. The newspapers report that there is great distress in

## LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES.

[June 12, 1904.]

## OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

## A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Californian in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

Devoted to the development of the country, to the exploitation of its marvelous natural resources and to the word-painting of its wonders and beauties. The contents embrace a wide range of good reading matter: Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, thoughtful and picturesque editorials, brilliant correspondence, poetry, pictures and bright miscellany.

The Magazine being complete in itself, may be served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required. It is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size. The numbers will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. Address THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Los Angeles Sunday Times

Editorials by Eliza A. Otis.

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

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## THE END SEAT QUESTION.

NEW YORK CITY is deeply agitated over the question as to whether a passenger boarding a street car is entitled to select the seat that best suits him, and to retain the same to the end of his ride, or whether he should be compelled to move along to make room for other passengers that board the car later. For a considerable time past this question has been discussed in the metropolis with more or less acrimony. The newspapers have given a large amount of space to the discussion, pro and con, and there has been much talk in favor of an ordinance compelling the occupants of "end seats" to move over toward the center of the car to make room for newcomers, instead of requiring the latter to crowd past them in order to get seats. All sorts of obfuscations have been hurled against the "end-seat hogs," as those persons are termed who refuse to give up their outside seats, and altogether there is very much of a tempest in the New York teapot over this highly important question.

No doubt, as a correspondent of the New York Sun suggests, the principal trouble lies in the faulty construction of the open cars, which seem to be so arranged that passengers get on them at the seat-ends instead of at the ends of the car. If all cars were so constructed (as are most of those used in Los Angeles) that ingress and egress are possible only at the front and rear, the difficulty would be avoided. Perhaps the New York Aldermen may in the end find it advisable to do a little legislating with a view to regulating the construction of cars instead of attempting to regulate the actions of people who ride on the cars.

It is extremely doubtful whether any ordinance attempting to regulate the occupancy of seats on a public conveyance would be valid. Certain seats on a street car are more desirable than others. On open cars, in warm weather, an outside seat on the shady side of a car is preferable to any other. The prices of all seats are the same, and one person's money is as good as another's. Who is entitled to first choice of seats, the person who is first on the car, or the person who comes later? There would seem to be but one answer to this question: First come, first served. By right of priority, the person who first takes possession of a seat should be entitled to hold it to the end of his ride, unless he chooses to relinquish it voluntarily.

Perhaps in none of our civic relations is human nature

shown in truer or more varied lights than on street cars and other public conveyances. There are hogs in endless variety, it is true. One of the most conspicuous of the species is the man (or quite as often the woman) who insists upon occupying a seat intended for two persons. Children too young to pay fare are often permitted to occupy seats, while those who have paid fare are compelled to stand. Then there is the young tough (most disgusting hog of all,) who pushes, crowds and elbows his way ahead of women and children in order to be first on the car when there are not seats enough to go around. These and many other types are familiar. But it certainly is not just to class in the hog category the person who legitimately gets possession of a desirable seat and holds it to the end of his trip. He (or she,) in thus doing, is exercising a right which is almost universally recognized as such, and which is obviously in accord with justice and common sense.

## STIRRING UP THE HORNETS.

THE "pert paragraphers" have had no end of fun with Col. Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, since he advised the abolition of the "pert paragraph." The moment the colonel's broadside was discharged at the "pert paragraph" each writer of the same fitted a pebble to his sling and sent his wit-tipped missile singing toward Louisville. And this unceasing fusillade has annoyed the editorial giant of the South until he cries quits and boldly says his crusade is hopeless. Marse Henry appears to be in the position of the man who would gladly and successfully face a bombardment of cannon, but who likes not the sensation which comes to one who pokes a stick into a nest of hornets.

Although routed by the stinging musketry of paragraphs, Marse Henry retires in good order and almost wins the skirmish by his parting shot. To be sure, he leaves the field in disgust, but considering the pertness with which the paragraphers have pelted him, he exhibits his marvelous self-restraint and thereby almost shames his persecutors.

For not until the very end of a long editorial on the subject of the daily newspaper does Marse Henry make reference to the "pert paragraphers;" and in the closing sentences he raises the white flag and retires, but carrying his side-arms. And this is his last broadside: "But the pert paragraphers! Go ahead, you galoots! Have it your own way. We give it up. The merest dolt of a thing might have known how it would end. Lord forgive us! Speak light of those chaps; better attack a nest of yellow jackets, or a woman's club!

"To catch a dragon in a cherry net,  
To trip a tigress with a gossamer,  
Were wisdom to it."

## REMARKS BY MEN OF THE TIMES.

A Louisville police judge has decided that, under certain conditions, a man has the right to administer physical chastisement to his wife, under the old English law. This is rather a strange decision to come from the State of blue grass and chivalry.

Many definitions have been suggested to describe the meanest man. Perhaps the fellow who takes a one-cent paper from a newsboy, looks it over for several minutes while the boy is waiting, and then returns it without purchasing, comes as near as possible to the head of the class.

The potentiality of the "pert paragraph" was never more manifest than it has been during the last few weeks, as Col. Watterson can attest. And, by the way, it is a little singular that Col. Watterson's predecessor in the editorial chair, George D. Prentiss, was the original promoter of the paragraph as an editorial feature.

A New York dispatch tells of a strange scene in that city, when a woman of evident refinement, about forty years of age, took a long drink while standing on the sidewalk, from a bottle marked as containing an "elixir of youth." Five minutes after taking the dose the woman began to caper about like a child, and when the police arrived it is said she exhibited remarkable strength. It would be safe to bet 10 to 1 that this is another dodge of the enterprising introducer of wonderful cure-alls. These people are even more versatile than the advertising agents of a prima donna.

In a recent dispatch, referring to big projected railroad developments that are under way or contemplated in the direction of Topolobampo, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, the correspondent says that this place was unknown a few years ago. That depends on how many he calls a "few." About twenty years ago one Col. Owens laid out a co-operative colony site at Topolobampo, of which he was dictator. The enterprise attracted notice all over the United States, and drew many settlers, most of whom suffered hardships. Los Angeles people who had contemplated going there in 1887, thought better of it, and founded a co-operative colony between Los Angeles and the ocean, on which are now the towns of Clearwater and Hynes.

## NO ORATORY WANTED.

"Prisoner, what have you to say for yourself?" "I am not a public speaker, your honor, and beg to be excused."

"I think we can excuse you for about three months." "I believe, your honor, that I could master a few oratorical stunts in less time than that."

"You are a dangerous man. Discharged."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

## OUR FATHER NEAR.

The green is fading on our summer hills,  
The grain is golden in the perfect light  
Of sweet June days; our ripened harvests  
And Plenty smiles beneath our skies of blue.  
Sweet is the birdsong, filling all the air;  
Glad is the whisper of the gentle breeze,  
What melody it wakens 'mid the leaves!  
'Tis a grand chorus fills the world today.  
The world is like a harp with many strings,  
Each yielding to our list'ning ears for ay  
Divinest harmonies. The little bee  
Buzzes in gladness while his rainbow wings  
Flash beauty in the sunlight. The butterfly  
Floats through the air like a winged flower, like  
As the blossoms shining at our feet. How  
Merry is the cricket's chirp, as though his  
Tiny heart rejoiced in simple being.  
The ant is happy, too; and tireless rears  
Its little hill, grain by grain, forever  
Busy till the day is done. Motion, life,  
Is everywhere, and where life is, God,  
Author of all life, is, manifest for  
Aye in all His Works. Love will be sure to  
Find Him, and though we may not see His  
In spirit we may feel our Father near.

ELIZA A.

## MY SHIP.

Down to the wharves, as the sun goes down,  
And the daylight's tumult and dust and  
Are dying away in the busy town,  
I go to see if my ship comes in.

I gaze over the quiet sea,  
Rosy with sunset, like mellow wine,  
Where ships, like lilies, lie tranquilly,  
Many and fair—but I see not mine.

I question the sailors every night,  
Who over the bulwarks idly lean,  
Noting the sails as they come in sight—  
"Have you seen my beautiful ship come in?"

"Whence does she come?" they ask of me,  
"Who is her master, and what is her name?  
And they smile upon me pityingly  
When my answer is ever and ever the same."

Oh, mine was a vessel of strength and true,  
Her sails were white as a young lamb's fur;  
She sailed long since from the port of You,  
Her master was Love, and her name was I.

And like all beloved and beauteous things,  
She faded in distance and doubt away—  
With only a tremble of snowy wings  
She floated, swan-like, adown the bay.

Carrying with her a precious freight—  
All I had gathered by years of pain;  
A tempting prize to the pirate, Fate—  
And still I watch for her back again.

Watch from the earliest morning light  
Till the pale stars grieve o'er the dying day,  
To catch the gleam of her canvas white  
Among the islands which gem the bay.

But she comes not yet—she will never come,  
To gladden my eyes and my spirit more;  
And my heart grows hopeless and faint and pale,  
As I wait and wait on the lonesome shore.

Knowing that tempest and time and storm  
Have wrecked and shattered my beauties,  
Rank seaweeds cover her wasting form,  
And her sails are tattered and stained and torn.

But the tide comes up and the tide goes down,  
And the daylight follows the night's slow course,  
And still with the sailors, tanned and brown,  
I wait on the wharves and watch the sea.

And with a patience that is not hope,  
For vain and empty it long hath been,  
I sit on the rough shore's rocky slope,  
And watch to see if my ship comes in.

—[Elizabeth Akers.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

Gen. Ma is reported to be in narrow strain, around until he breaks a corset string if he watch out.—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

There is danger that the late Thomas Jefferson will lose some of his popularity in Texas. The new stamps emphasize the fact that he parted his middle.—[Chicago Tribune.]

Booker Washington says that 61 per cent of negroes are unable to read. But Mr. Washington remembers that the Russian language is a very difficult proposition.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

An eggless pudding began a row in a Negro mothers' club which ended in the expulsion of the mothers. This occurrence may be classed as just the same as the row "mother used to make old days when mothers' clubs were of the singular kind."—[Baltimore American.]

Prof. Jacques Loeb has, by additional experiments, confirmed his theory that the "polarity observed in the regeneration of the animal body does not affect the cells, but in the streaming regenerating protoplasm, body, moving from the basal to the oral part, right, then? We shan't have to take anything [Indianapolis News.]

FAMOUS

WEEKS OF HIS WORK.

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[June 12, 1904.]

OUR FATHER NEAR.  
On our summer hills,  
In the perfect light  
Days; our ripened harvests gleam,  
Beneath our skies of blue.  
Song, filling all the air;  
Per of the gentle breeze,  
Wakens 'mid the leaves!  
Us fills the world today.

A harp with many strings,  
Our list'ning ears for aye  
See. The little bee  
While his rainbow wings  
The sunlight. The butterfly  
The air like a winged flower, fair  
Shining at our feet. How  
Aket's chirp, as though his  
Ed in simple being.

My, too, and tireless rears  
In by grain, forever  
Is done. Motion, life,  
And where life is, God,  
Is, manifest for  
Works. Love will be sure to  
Though we may not see His face,  
We feel our Father near.

ELIZA A. OTIS

## MY SHIP.

Wharves, as the sun goes down,  
Daylight's tumult and dust and din  
Away in the busy town,  
If my ship comes in.

The quiet sea,  
At sunset, like mellow wine,  
Like lilies, lie tranquilly,  
Fair—but I see not mine.

The sailors every night,  
The bulwarks idly lean,  
Sails as they come in sight—  
I seen my beautiful ship come in?

Does she come? they ask of me;  
Her master, and what is her name?  
Smile upon me pitifully  
My answer is ever and ever the same.

Was a vessel of strength and truth,  
Were white as a young lamb's fleece  
Long since from the port of Youth—  
Her was Love, and her name was Peace.

All beloved and beauteous things,  
Ed in distance and doubt away—  
A tremble of snowy wings  
Ed, swan-like, adown the bay.

With her a precious freight—  
Gathered by years of pain;  
Prize to the pirate. Fate—  
I watch for her back again—

From the earliest morning light  
Pale stars grieve o'er the dying day,  
The gleam of her canvas white  
The islands which gem the bay.

Comes not yet—she will never come  
Ed my eyes and my spirit more;  
Heart grows hopeless and faint and duns  
Ed, wait on the lonesome shore.

That tempest and time and storm  
Recked and shattered my beauteous he  
Weeds cover her wasting form,  
Her sails are tattered and stained and da

Ed comes up and the tide goes down,  
Daylight follows the night's eclipse  
With the sailors, tanned and brown,  
On the wharves and watch the ships.

A patience that is not hope.  
In and empty it long hath been,  
The rough shore's rocky slope,  
Catch to see if my ship comes in.

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Pudding began a row in a New  
which ended in the expulsion of six  
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of the animal body does not exist  
the streaming regenerating process  
from the basal to the oral pole."  
We shan't have to take anything more  
New.

## Telephone Bell in 1904. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## FAMOUS INVENTOR.

TALKS OF HIS WORK—EXPERIMENTS IN AERIAL  
NAVIGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASHINGTON, June 6.—"Call upon me at my house at any time tomorrow night, between 10 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and the later the better."

These were the words of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. He had asked him when we could best meet for a good chat about the telephone and his recent experiments in the field of aerial navigation, and this was the answer. Dr. Bell's favorite working time is at night, and his mind is at its brightest from midnight on. He is free from interruption, and can give up his soul to the scientific experiments and inventions which form his life work. He never goes to bed until after 4 a.m., his usual sleeping hours being from 4 until 11. The afternoon is devoted to social and business engagements, and the night alone to reading and work.

Bell in 1904.

There have been the habits of a lifetime, and they are excellent ones if Dr. Bell's health may be considered a criterion. He is now fifty-seven years of age and is in his physical and intellectual prime. Tall and well formed, with a great head fastened by a strong neck to broad,

ment upon the telephone I had no scientific knowledge of electricity. I knew practically nothing about it; and had it been otherwise I could never have made the discoveries which culminated in my success. I don't believe any electrician could have invented the telephone."

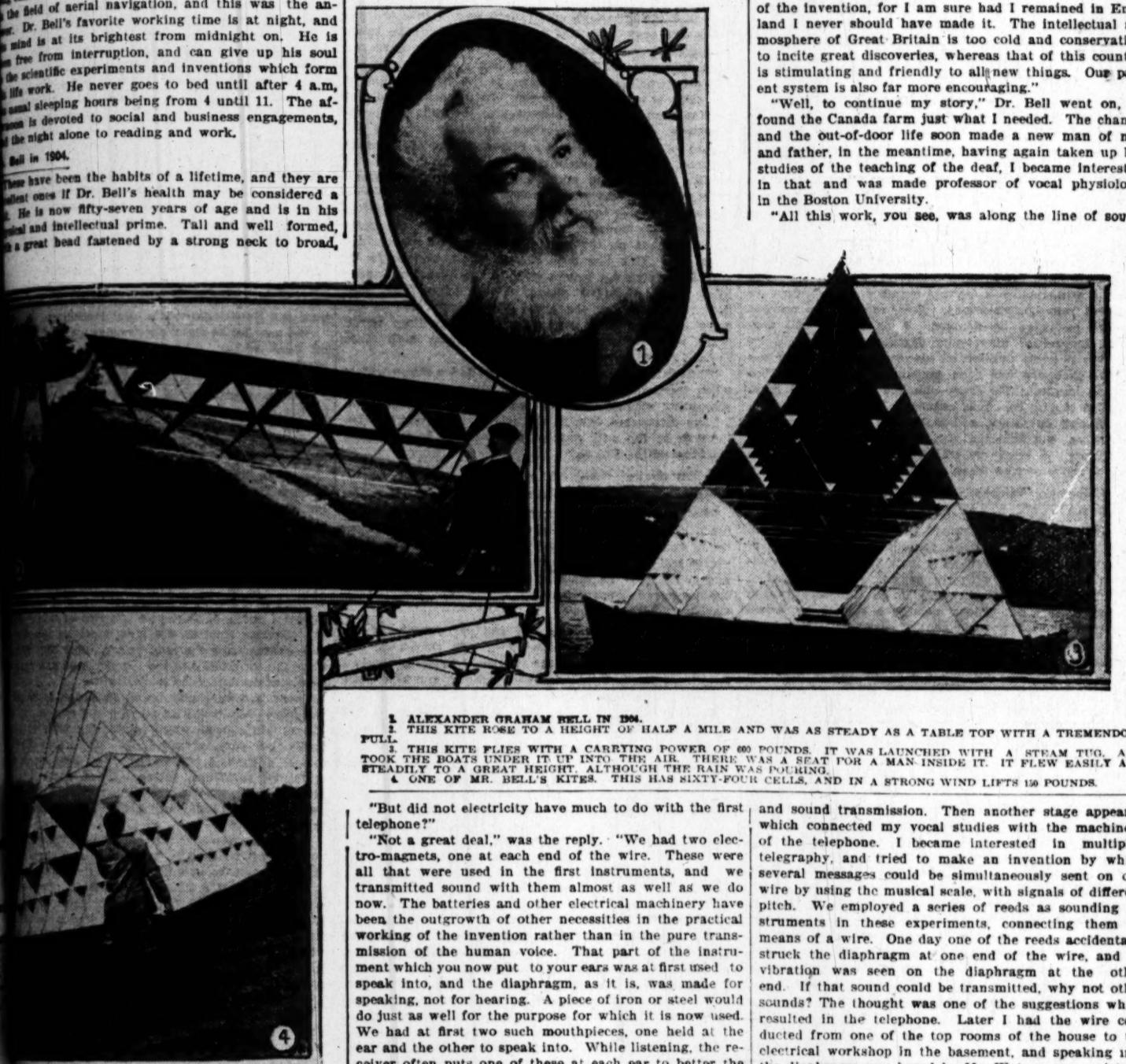
"Why not?" I asked.

"Because the elements which we now think essential to the telephonic transmission of sound are such that the electrician of that day would not have believed in their practical application. The ideas which brought forth the telephone would not have come to me, and had they done so I would have at once discarded them as foolish and impractical."

How father once offered myself and my brothers prizes if we could invent any kind of a machine that would talk. This was after he had taken us to see a speaking automaton. I did invent a mouthpiece of rubber and other material that would say mamma and cry like a baby. Another stage might be marked by my ambition to be a singer and a musical composer. I had a good voice, and just before reaching manhood I was devoting myself to its training with that lifework in view. This led me to the further study of the voice and the transmission of sound. That ambition was given up on account of my health, and for the same reason father brought me to Canada, where we purchased a farm. This migration now seems almost providential in the life of the invention, for I am sure had I remained in England I never should have made it. The intellectual atmosphere of Great Britain is too cold and conservative to incite great discoveries, whereas that of this country is stimulating and friendly to all new things. Our patent system is also far more encouraging."

"Well, to continue my story," Dr. Bell went on, "I found the Canada farm just what I needed. The change and the out-door life soon made a new man of me, and father, in the meantime, having again taken up his studies of the teaching of the deaf, I became interested in that and was made professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University.

"All this work, you see, was along the line of sound.



1. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL IN 1904.  
2. THIS KITE ROSE TO A HEIGHT OF HALF A MILE AND WAS AS STEADY AS A TABLE TOP WITH A TREMENDOUS PULL.  
3. THIS KITE FLIES WITH A CARRYING POWER OF 600 POUNDS. IT WAS LAUNCHED WITH A STEAM TUG, AND TOOK THE BOATS UNDER IT UP INTO THE AIR. THERE WAS A SEAT FOR A MAN INSIDE IT. IT FLEW EASILY AND STEADILY TO A GREAT HEIGHT, ALTHOUGH THE RAIN WAS POURING.  
4. ONE OF MR. BELL'S KITES. THIS HAS SIXTY-FOUR CELLS, AND IN A STRONG WIND LIFTS 150 POUNDS.

"But did not electricity have much to do with the first telephone?"

"Not a great deal," was the reply. "We had two electro-magnets, one at each end of the wire. These were all that were used in the first instruments, and we transmitted sound with them almost as well as we do now. The batteries and other electrical machinery have been the outgrowth of other necessities in the practical working of the invention rather than in the pure transmission of the human voice. That part of the instrument which you now put to your ears was at first used to speak into, and the diaphragm, as it is, was made for speaking, not for hearing. A piece of iron or steel would do just as well for the purpose for which it is now used. We had at first two such mouthpieces, one held at the ear and the other to speak into. While listening, the receiver often puts one of these at each ear to better the transmission. The batteries were necessitated for calling the subscribers. We had to have call bells, which were originally rung with a crank, as is done in some of the old phones today. These bells necessitated an electric battery for every instrument, and other things have added electrical machinery which was entirely unknown at the start."

The Autobiography of the Telephone.

"Cannot you give me the autobiography of the telephone, Dr. Bell?" I asked.

"I will give you some of it, at least," was the reply. "The invention was born, I may say, in my long study of sound in connection with the human voice. I might perhaps say that its birthplace dated still farther back. My father's life was devoted to the study of vocal sounds. He was an authority on voice culture, and also the inventor of visible speech; an alphabet in which the actions of the organs of the mouth in producing speech are symbolized. By this invention the sounds of any language may be expressed, and by it a large number of deaf people are taught to speak. Even back of that, my grandfather was a student of sound. He was an orator, well versed in elocution and voice culture, so that if there is anything in heredity the germ of the telephone may have come from my grandfather."

"Please carry the autobiography down into your own life," said I.

"As I think of it in that way, I can mark several interesting stages which now seem to point to the telephone," said Dr. Bell. "I have told you, in the past,

and sound transmission. Then another stage appeared which connected my vocal studies with the machinery of the telephone. I became interested in multiplex telegraphy, and tried to make an invention by which several messages could be simultaneously sent on one wire by using the musical scale, with signals of different pitch. We employed a series of reeds as sounding instruments in these experiments, connecting them by means of a wire. One day one of the reeds accidentally struck the diaphragm at one end of the wire, and its vibration was seen on the diaphragm at the other end. If that sound could be transmitted, why not other sounds? The thought was one of the suggestions which resulted in the telephone. Later I had the wire conducted from one of the top rooms of the house to the electrical workshop in the basement, and speaking into the diaphragm was heard by Mr. Watson, my assistant, below. I tried to get him to reply, but could not hear him. He came in a little later, much excited, and I asked him why he did not answer. He said he had tried to. I then went down and took his place, but I could not distinguish his words. I can only explain this by the fact that my trained voice was more easily heard than his untrained one, and that his hearing, sharpened by the necessities of a noise workshop, was better than mine. This experiment, however, showed me that the telephone could be made a success, and I at once applied for my patents."

The Troubles of Success.

"How did your friends view the invention?"

"The most of them laughed at it," said Dr. Bell. "They considered it a toy at best, and even after it was proved a success in the transmission of sound, some told me I was foolish to devote myself to a thing that could never be of practical value, while I had a chance of making a fortune if I kept at my work in multiplex telegraphy."

"Did you have much trouble in protecting your invention?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Bell. "As soon as its practical advantages were understood, claims to a prior invention of the same thing sprang up on all sides. Half a dozen electricians came forth, each announcing himself as the original inventor, and claims and interferences were filed against my patent. One newspaper report alleged that I had paid an examiner of the patent office

## LOS ANGELES SUNDAY TIMES.

[JUN

12, 1904.]

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EFFERSON DAVIS'S

HOW IT WAS

From a Special

ASHINGTON, June 3.

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merely seeking to discover the upon which such an invention I have reached that end I may not until then." Right, 1864, by Frank G. Carpenter.

WAR REPRODUCED. IN THE ORIENT ARE COPIED GRAPHED IN PARIS.

*Confederacy's Hoard.*  
JEFFERSON DAVIS'S SERVANT TELLS HOW IT WAS HIDDEN.  
From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—"When Richmond was evacuated, the Union Army got no money, but was the great seal of the Confederacy I had already made way with some like \$13,000,000 in gold and silver, and had the great seal in the water at a certain time in Richmond. The Union Army really got leville, the northeasterly Parisian classes and the working people la-Chaise, is a piece of hilly waste high palisading. This ground 8 Freres, makers of cinematographs, and here, a twenty-minutes' levards, the war between the Russians have a little army of some sixty and these, chosen from supers specially selected for their acting appearance. The writer of this article some time ago by reading in a upon the changes which civilization actual personal appearance and the Japanese. The writer, who was who quoted many ethnological at civilization and education could the facial type, and cited various of Japs in proof of the great marked. The fact of course was that seen were taken in Belleville, and islands in them were Parisians. Let us stand on one side and watch the hour. The cannon is a huge one, covered with painted canvas, and just a high piece of rising ground is covered with painted canvas, giving a vivid likeness of warships belching smoke in the distance. The men who man the gun, of a bearded Russian officer, who of the writer's, and knows no worse half an hour before, brave little Japanese bring costumes and make-up of my to the seat of war, and change.

Quint and care with which war scenes are remarkable, and on the self-same in the Port Arthur picture, in the harbor, ten minutes after we Arthur's attack and defence, I witnessed party of Japanese, several of whom young Russian soldiers, repel an invasion from the land below, near the Yalu miles and the change from salt water but little in Belleville. A curiously weird sensation to be his performance for the camera, photograph mere sound, the battle is very, very vividly. The whole thing curious nightmare. You hear words not from officers. They came from left, who, when the movements they carried out, duck beneath velvet hoods glass. Now now and then, after a soldier has been writhed in his agony, and remained silent, he gets up, shakes his clothing himself a little, and trots off obediently some else. The pay of these brave men, I take it, better than the pay of the East. An hour's fighting or man-of-war, he may be killed three or four Russian sevenpence half-penny, Russians told me in most idiomatic French, and sometimes in going for their like and similar details are touched in and the ultimate effect is excellent in history produced in photographs.

## MANGOES IN JAMAICA.

In 1782 that the British frigate Rodney's squadron, cruising about to Hayti. On board the prize men and seeds of economic value, government were introducing from West Indian colonies. Among these young mango trees, all numbered as a prize to Jamaica, and the collection placed in a garden at Gordon Town as the government botanical gardeners got mixed or lost, and only one its label, and that was No. 11, which name. As it happens, too, it is the same variety. Just as the rabbit, taking there no enemies, but more multiplied and increased enormously, requiring constant cultivation to produce sweet fruit in its native home, found in Jamaica that it flourished there it is the most common and abundant, and in some districts grows to an elevation of 2000 feet. It has a seed has been flung, on any kind to be checked by damp, drought, indeed, no tree in Jamaica can bear or blossom its fruit so profusely conditions of soil and atmosphere.

the records and of the trophies of war, and he makes the positive statement that no seal, or duplicate seal, of the Confederate States is now or has ever been in the War Department; that he is satisfied that if such seal had been taken it would have found its way to the Department. That Mr. Jones is eminently correct in saying the Yankees got no money in Richmond from the Confederate treasury is also borne out by the statement that all the coin found in the Confederate vaults would not have bought a square meal for a common soldier.

That a seal for the Confederate States was made either in Washington or Baltimore at about the time indicated by Mr. Jones, is verified by the statement of Mr. William Baumgarten of Washington, who was shown the duplicate seal, and who said:

"I have heard my grandfather say that he made a seal for the Confederate States, and sent it to Richmond. This seal answers very accurately my grandfather's description of the seal he made. He was then in business in Baltimore. He said that it was one of the best pieces of work he ever turned out, and if this is the seal, or a duplicate of the one he made, it was a perfect piece of workmanship."

On the 22nd of February, 1862, the Confederate Congress adopted designs for a great seal made by Thomas J. Semmes of Louisiana, which consisted of a device representing an equestrian statue of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square, Richmond,) surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the Southern States, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat and rice, and having around it the marginal words, "The Confederate States of America, 22d February, 1862," with the motto, "Deo Vindice." This design, it is claimed, was forwarded to Senator James M. Mason of Virginia, who had been made Confederate Commissioner to England, and the seal was made by the engraver to the Queen, Joseph Wyon. It was more than two years before the work was completed, and was then forwarded to the Con-

the Confederate government and sent it to Richmond, backs up the story related by Mr. Jones, who also says that "when the seal came from England this other seal was discarded." As the Confederate government was doing business without a seal, it is reasonable to surmise that after a design was adopted a cheap seal was ordered made in Baltimore or Washington, which was to be used until "the Engraver to Her Majesty" could do the work on a more costly scale, which there is evidence that he did.

1000 brass boxes ..... 16 3s.

This respected and truthful colored man, who was so near to Mr. Davis during the war, says he has no recollection of the first seal used by the Confederate government, but that he has "always understood that it was made of wood when the government first formed at Montgomery, Ala." He has not been misinformed, for the first seal was engraved with pocket knives and surgical instruments on a block of wood secured from the office of the Montgomery Advertiser. Mr. Davis wanted to issue a commission to Raphael Semmes as commander of the Sumter, a vessel which he had been sent to New Orleans to purchase, but there was no seal, and it seemed that one was a necessity or else the commission would not be legal. Clerk of the Treasury H. D. Capers suggested that he had seen wooden seals on deeds to papers and impressions made from wooden seals, and the President of the Confederacy instructed him to go ahead and get a seal. Commander Semmes was anxious to get his commission, and, with Dr. DeLeon, accompanied Mr. Capers to the office of the Montgomery Advertiser, where the editor, foreman and devil were soon going through box after box of old cuts and engravings, trying to find a block out of which the "engravers" could get a seal. Finally a good piece of boxwood was found, and the engravers set to work, first laying out a design, and then blade after blade of pocket knives cracked and broke as they dug into the hard wood. By the flickering light of tallow dips the men continued their work, and it was near the midnight hour when the job was declared completed. A proof was taken, and the result was reasonably fair. Next morning, Mr. Davis, was handed the seal, and he complimented the engravers, declaring that the three should apply for positions with the American Banknote Company.

Commander Semmes's commission was brought forth and the wooden seal was sunk into the wax, leaving an impression which was declared good. As the commander carefully stored the document away in his coat pocket, he said to Mr. Davis: "I have served in the navy, including the Mexican War, and I promise you, Mr. President, that I will make the Sumter do good service for the Confederacy."

This was the first seal of the Confederacy, and the commission to Raphael Semmes as commander of the Sumter, was the first commission bearing a seal of the Confederacy.

R. M. CHERSHIRE

"FATHER, GO WITH ME."

Sent up to bed in the dark alone,  
Where all of the corners were weird and dim,  
And the shapes and the shadows waited him,  
At every turning—my little son,  
Sent for some childish mischief done  
At the hour when childish hearts are high  
With joy of the evening's revelry—  
And his fault at worst was a tiny one!

A wistful moment his feet delayed,  
Waiting to let my face relent,  
And then, a pitiful penitent,  
His faltering, frightened way he made;  
But up in the stairway's deepest shade  
I heard him pause where their shadows crowded,  
And whisper, "Father," and sob aloud,  
"Father, go with me. I am afraid!"

Quick as his calling my answer leapt,  
Strong as his terror my shielding arms  
Folded him close from the night's alarms,  
Sheltered and comforted while he wept;  
Up in the nursery's light I kept  
A tender watch till he smiled again,  
Till the sobs of his half-remembered pain  
Lessened and hushed, and the baby slept.

Father of love, when my day is done  
And all of my trespasses written in,  
Not for a thoughtful or willful sin  
Send me out in the dark alone;  
But so as I answered my little son,  
Come to the prayer of my pleading breath,  
And lead me safe through the night of death,  
Father of light, when my light is gone!

—[N. B. Hurner, in Northwestern Christian Advocate.]

FORGIVENESS.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN.

Now bury with the dead years conflicts dead,  
And with fresh days let all begin anew.  
Why longer amid shriveled leaf-drifts tread,  
When buds are swelling, flower-sheaths peeping through?  
Seen through the vista of the vanished years,  
How trivial seem the struggle and the crown,  
How vain past feuds, when reconciling tears  
Course down the channel worn by vanished frown.  
July, 1864, that a seal was received from England, and this last seal is the one which Mr. Jones asserts most positively that he placed in the water in or near Richmond, being enjoined never to divulge its hiding place in the event of the fall of the Confederacy or the death or imprisonment of Mr. Davis. No seal the same size and design of the one of which there is a duplicate could possibly have cost as much, not even if composed of solid gold. Expert engravers and diemakers assert that even in war times such a seal could not have been worth more than \$250 or \$300, and the statement of Mr. Baumgarten that his grandfather made a seal for

[New York Independent.]

The society women of St. Louis who crashed their necks and stepped on each other's skirts to see Miss Roosevelt certainly treated the President's daughter as an exhibit.—[Omaha World-Herald.]

## Desert Dreams.

## THE STORY OF ONE MAN'S SEARCH FOR TREASURE.

By a Special Contributor.

MISS BREAM'S motor car swung into Broadway just as Champard left an opposite café. When she saw him, she slowed her machine down, and bowed with a gesture of invitation that brought him promptly to her side.

"I am going to be flagrantly inquisitive," she began, giving him her gauntleted hand with a frankly cordial gesture. "May I?"

"I am completely at your service," Champard answered gallantly.

"Had Oliver Cragie anything to do with Jack Bayard's sudden determination to go to Arizona?"

Champard's affirmative smile satisfied her. "Ah," she said. "And you know his reasons for sending him there?"

"Don't you think a successful rival can afford to be generous?" he asked significantly.

"Tell me one thing more, did Mr. Cragie make the offer direct to Jack or through a second party?"

"Montpensier transacted the business, I believe. Cragie is a singularly modest fellow, you know. Fact, he doesn't want Jack to know anything about his interest in the affair. It was merely a good-will turn, you know, in Jack's favor."

The rose of her cheek deepened momentarily, and she smiled inscrutably. "Was Jack advised to take a scout with him across the desert?" she asked in a slightly changed voice.

"I can't say as to that, but I distinctly remember Cragie's mention of a minute chart which he made out for Jack's guidance across the desert."

"A year ago," said the girl seriously, "I met, at Yellow-stone Park, a man who shared Mr. Cragie's mining experiment in Arizona, and what he told me of the desert loneliness of that wild, arid country impressed me so vividly that I remember every detail of it to this hour. They almost lost their lives crossing the desert the first time, for in that fine, crystal-clear atmosphere the distance is so illusive to unaccustomed travelers as completely to mislead them. What seems only half an hour's march is in reality many weary miles of burning sands. Many inexperienced prospectors have died there for lack of water, the Wyoming man told me. What I want to ask of you, Mr. Champard, is to impress upon Jack Bayard the urgent necessity of taking an experienced scout with him."

"Why, Bayard left this morning," Champard told her. "Then reach him by telegraph."

Champard was, for a moment, unable to take his eyes from her face, for what he saw there transfixed his attention with the breathless suddenness of a race horse brought full-tilt against a stone wall. "It is too heinous," he tried to say, but what really passed his lips was a trite question as to where he would be likely to reach Bayard.

"You understand, of course, that I am unwilling to have my personal interest in this matter talked about," she said significantly.

"Of course—oh, yes, I understand," said he. But his voice was strangely unconvincing, for he was still thinking of the revelation in her eyes. Suddenly his manner changed. He leaned forward and touched her gauntleted hand with a pressure that brought a red wave to her face. "Am I to believe what your eyes just told me?" he asked in a low voice.

"Believe anything, but help me to save Jack Bayard!"

"Oh," he breathed. "I never dreamed of that. I wish I had known sooner."

The sudden pallor of her face frightened him more than the suspicion of Cragie's duplicity in doing his young, handsome rival a generous turn. "Send me," he said impetuously.

"Go," she cried in a low, intensely suppressed voice. "Half my fortune is at your command. Use it to shield him from danger. But remember, he is not to know."

"Under no circumstances?" Champard asked searchingly.

"No. Not unless you should find him dying. But you must not let him die; you must not!"

"I will do my utmost," Champard answered gravely.

Champard went direct to Phoenix, where he learned, at the office of records, that a young man by name of Bayard had purchased a mining claim entered under the laws of the Territory as the Gold Cave, and located in the Southwestern section of that country. Nothing more. It took him twenty-four hours to procure a trustworthy guide, after which he set off by burro team for the great Salt Valley Desert, which is in the heart of the loneliest wilderness God ever breathed upon. One side is flanked by a bare, brown range of mountains, the other boundary drifts away endlessly in a gray waste whose thirsty sands cover the bones of many unfortunate who have perished of desert thirst, and over all this pitiless desolation the sun's furnace heat glows and smoulders forever.

It was at the beginning of the hot season, when both man and beast sought tirelessly for shade and coolness. Champard finally located the Gold Cave, after infinite pains, by the serrated backbone of rocks that ran parallel with certain obscure landmarks; then his guide pitched camp midway between that and the sand-obliterated trail leading toward the Phoenix stage road, where his unobscured fires lighted many miles of the brutal desolation by night, and dimmed the fiery glare by day with its slow-curling smoke. He left Champard in charge while he wandered off in search of water and stray travelers, and at the end of two days found a brackish well at a little Indian wickup which served as a

half-way house for incidental stragglers through that thirsty region; but he got no trace of Bayard.

The camp consisted of four poles supporting a brushwood thatch which deflected the intense heat and sheltered a bunk of dried cactus slats. For the rest, there was a hole in the ground beside one of the four poles where the dog slept, and a handful of stones where the guide cooked what he served on two tin plates. An Indian olla depended from a hook in the thatch, which extracted the bitter brine from their water supply by the strange alchemy of clay and air.

On the morning of the fifth day, a half-crazed human being staggered into camp, begging inarticulately for water, which the scout refused to give him. He was a white man of magnificent build and physique; but the frenzy of desert thirst had burned up his strength and filled his brain with fervid hallucinations of tinkling waterfalls and green lanes. His tongue, swollen and blackened by the heat, was crisped at the edges like scorched beef, and his nails were worn to the quick from his frantic groveling in the hot sands for water.

The scout gave him diluted whisky at first, drop by drop, then water by the spoonful until his fierce thirst was slaked; but he could not quench the fire of his fevered blood, for outraged nature gave way at last, and for many days the haggard, uncanny sufferer lay in the grip of death. And meantime Champard and the scout took turns riding down to the wickup, where they procured provisions and the sporadic mail that drifted there by way of the weekly source of supply from Phoenix. At intervals the sick man tried to fill in the gaps of Champard's story, and at the end of three weeks he woke in his right mind. He looked up at the brushwood shed that obscured the burning blue sky, then at the gray plains stretching endlessly to either side. The olla suspended above his head exuded moisture from every pore, cooling the dry winds that rustled in and out between the mesquite twigs. A big brown fellow with an oddly familiar face sat puzzling over a scrap of crumpled newspaper in whose big head type he made out the word "Arizona."

He closed his eyes and waited for the fragments of slowly-dawning recollections to piece themselves together in his bewildered brain, and when he looked up again the man had moved to the foot of his bunk and sat regarding him fixedly.

"Why, it's Champard, isn't it?" he exclaimed weakly, putting out one thin, shaking hand. "Where in the world did you drop from? I don't seem to remember quite everything," he added, in a pained voice.

Champard reached up for the canteen, which imbibed the coolness of the dripping olla, and having poured out a cupful of milk offered it to the sick man, who drank it thirstily.

"Don't bother your head about anything," Champard advised jauntily. "For everything has come out just right."

"There was a mine somewhere, wasn't there?"

"Yes, sir, the greatest thing in the Territory. Why, man, you'll be up to your neck in gold before you know it!"

Not a muscle of Jack's shockingly thin face stirred. "I'm afraid you'll lose all patience with me, Champard," said he sadly, "for I can't seem to switch on at the right place. Just start me off, will you? I'll try to follow along after you, if I can. My mind is like a sieve."

"Always just that way after a spell like this," Champard told him, with a cheerfulness that snapped the tension of Jack's alarmed suspicion; "but it will swing back, good as ever, in no time. You remember buying the mine from Montpensier?"

An illuminating smile wavered across Jack's eyes, and he nodded slowly and reflectively. "Of course I do," said he, after a pause. "Yes, that was the beginning. I came right out—alone. I followed Montpensier's directions altogether, for those fellows didn't know much of anything but the name of the mine. For a long while I rode up and down a big, dusty, treeless plain. Then—oh, I remember, let the horse go, thinking he'd find water, for I was frightfully thirsty, and he acted so queerly I thought maybe he was even worse off. I've been told that beasts can find water by instinct. The heat grew terrible. My blood was on fire, and all the while the thirst increased, and I staggered around looking for water and finding none. I could distinctly hear the splash of running streams. By and by I discovered why I could not find the water—it flowed under the sand. So I dug." He lifted his hand and looked at the raw red stubs, worn to the bone, then covered his face with his arm and shivered. Champard uncovered his face and laughed shakily.

"You've no business to think about that with such dazzling luck ahead of you," said he. "Why, man, for a girl like her I'd go through all that a hundred times!"

"A girl?" Jack asked in a voice of dim astonishment. "What girl?"

"Has there ever been anyone else to you, Bayard? Anyone but Lucia Bream, I mean?"

"Lucia!" Jack sank back, staring incredulously at Champard.

"Great heavens! Can't you get that simple fact into your head, man? She sent me out here to look after you—"

"Champard—you don't mean that, do you? It is only a part of those desert dreams—"

"It is God's own truth," Champard replied solemnly.

"Why?" was all Jack could say.

"Because she was afraid of just what happened—that you would blunder off on your own hook and lose yourself in this Godforsaken desert."

"But why did she care at all?" he persisted feverishly.

Champard delayed his answer so long that Jack took alarm. "I beg your pardon," he stammered contritely, "but I don't quite understand yet. I'm so dazed thick-headed. Just tell me the truth about Lucia and let the rest go."

"Jack Bayard," said the other man solemnly. "Lucia Bream suspected Cragie's motive. She sent me out here to look after you—because she loves you!"

The blood flamed redly into Jack's face. "I believe I am in my right mind," he said.

"Well, by the Lord, neither do I. I am

grasp a fact as big as that ain't fit to be

"Why didn't she let me know, she

asked pitifully.

"Probably because you never gave her

did you?"

"Oh, I never asked her, if that's what

cause I hadn't the ghost of a chance.

He was solid a long time before their

announced. He told me the very first

other man's love affairs. Besides, I

poor, Champard."

"So damned honest!" Champard broke

heat.

Jack gasped for breath. "You don't

said.

"What I don't understand is your

in winning the love of such a woman as

You're not half worthy of her. No, by—

"Champard, I am still afraid that I

find it all a desert dream!"

"Not this time, sonny, though it was

right for your slackness in letting Cragie

of you," said Champard. He reached down

a lump of greenish ore from beneath the

"You don't know gold ore when you see

it," he asked with a flickering smile. "This

Gold Cave, and it runs one hundred and

to the ton clear through to China, as far as

out. God, but you're a lucky man!"

Jack stared at the quartz in glowing

touched it experimentally, turning it over

he saw on one side of the copper streak

deposit which his practiced eye recognized.

"I am beginning to believe things," he said.

"Oh, you are! Well, that's good."

"The Gold Cave is lawfully mine, but

"Lock, stock and barrel!"

"Good! Do you think Cragie knew this?"

"I think he was afraid of it."

"So he took this way to keep solid

him, wasn't it? No one would ever have

don't think I blame him altogether. I have

done the same thing in his place—

for the death he planned was inhuman."

Champard, that I can afford to forgive his

come true."

Champard frowned darkly. "That's

news, I suppose," said he.

"Alicia will be sadly disappointed in

before you said, Lucia," said the girl

going to the girl at her side, "but of course

can't be put off, even for your bosom

"Sometimes even wedding programs

Bream answered unexpectedly.

Conversation ceased with a shock

and composite attention fused

sat down his glass and waited, without

of perturbation, quietly curious as to his

explanation.

"And in this case both the date and

factor of the event has been changed

evenly. I think it may interest you to

leading up to this departure, which is

unusual. Shortly after I became engaged

I discovered, inadvertently, that he had

a good deal of trouble to put a man who

his rival in a bad light. When he

which his suspicions were true—that is

Jack Bayard—really was in his way

put before him an extremely fine oppor-

tunity in gold mining, which Mr. Draper

without suspecting the source of his gold

mine is in the heart of Desert Arizona,

region where many have perished in

quest of gold. When I discovered who

sent Jack out there I grew suspicious

out to avert the disaster which Cragie

That man, who found Jack Bayard

with thirst, in the desert, found the

Cragie had drawn to send him to his

sent me one that he afterward drew to

man's dastardly cowardice. I have his

possession," she added, taking the

page of her dress and unfolding them

life which this marked

out the town to suit the

other improvements

he set to work and ere

which is thrown open to the

of the week. Good sch

and a fine park system

other improvements, is

manufacturers throughout

tenement houses which

which were erected

people suggest the hom

the more fashionable

titles. Unless comfortably

paper employees would

the sort of houses there

Draper has proved the

within the reach of his m

the motion of the model ten

surrounding places are

life which this marked

age of the hard-worki

The model homes of

feeling of self-respect

which, above all others,

and maintaining correct

directly to getting the ver

model town was project

was established, then can

ols and public parks fol





## Brazil and Brazilians.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

## COFFEE AND YELLOW FEVER.

## THE "YELLOW PERIL" TO WHICH THE BIG REPUBLIC IS SUBJECTED.

NEW FACTS ABOUT THE MOSQUITO THEORY—HOW COFFEE IS RAISED—LARGEST PLANTATION IN THE WORLD—HAS FIFTY MILES OF RAILROAD, EMPLOYS 5000 PEOPLE—WITHOUT OUR PATRONAGE, BRAZIL WOULD STARVE—WE FAVOR HER TRADE, WHILE SHE AIMS HER TAX SCHEME DIRECTLY AT OUR STAPLES—BRAZIL'S STRANGE MONEY—METAL COINS SOLD FOR JUNK. BANK NOTES CHEAPER THAN WALL PAPER.

From a Special Correspondent.

SANTOS (Brazil) May 1904.—The principal products of Santos are coffee and yellow fever. The very air is freighted with the smell of one and the suspicion of the other. Yellow fever has always been a great hindrance to the commercial interests of Brazil. The first trouble from this source occurred in 1850, when there was a fearful epidemic. In Rio de Janeiro alone over 200 persons were taken sick daily, and the greatest consternation prevailed. At this time the natives were susceptible to the fever as well as the foreigners, and many prominent people died. Deputies, representatives and diplomats were stricken in such numbers that Congress was thrown into a panic and adjourned forthwith.

In later years the yellow terror reigned supreme at Santos. Whole crews on steamers entering the harbor here were taken sick, only to die like flies. Many vessels remained in port for months, until the owners could dispatch new crews to man them. Three crews were sent out from England for one ship, and it was eighteen months before the ill-fated craft finally cleared the harbor. In one year in Rio de Janeiro there were 4352 deaths from this source. The sanitary conditions are very much improved now, and the health authorities report that during the period from November 1, 1903, to March 1, 1904, there were only forty-one cases, resulting in fifteen deaths.

## Afraid to Use Water.

The water has been so foul in the harbors of Santos and Rio de Janeiro that the decks of the ships could not be washed while they were anchored unless the supply of fresh water on board was drawn upon for that purpose. While in a hot climate it is customary for sailors

to dampen the decks in order to cool things off. It was noticed that the men who did this were always taken sick first.

The general acceptance of the idea that the mosquito is the distributing agent of yellow fever, and the exhaustive experiments that have been made in studying the habits of this insect, have brought to light many interesting facts. Negroes and jungle folk are immune. A white man may penetrate the interior, where no one of his kind has preceded him, and where, as far as is known, there has been no fever, and yet he will take it. Now the question arises: if the mosquito is the distributing agent, and is only a distributor, extracting the germs from the blood of one person and injecting them into that of another, how does it happen that it carries these germs in a community where there has been no one sick of the fever? A careful analysis of the blood of native immunes has revealed the presence of fever germs in sufficient quantities to inoculate others, but not numerous enough to make the natives themselves sick. When they are young, all natives doubtless have the fever in a form so slight as not to be noticeable. In no other way could the presence of the germs in their blood be accounted for. The blood of the dark races has greater power of resisting fever germs than that of the white. The further the investigation goes, the better the case that is being made against the mosquito, and the more relentless the fight for its extermination.

## Great Trade in Coffee.

Brazil has been exporting coffee since the year 1700,

and during the past thirty years has been as the principal producer of the world. It is about two-thirds of the entire amount consumed. Nearly every state in Brazil is engaged in coffee production, and the country derives its revenue from the sale of this great staple. Coffee is grown in the red clay soil of side hills. In most cases it is required to protect the plants, but nothing is needed in the Brazilian coffee belt. A little rain makes the plants thrive.

Coffee is first planted in seed beds. In about three months the plants are a foot high, after which they are put in the ground and carefully protected from weeds. The plants generally begin to bear when they are four years old and ought to yield at least 100 pounds every year. A good tree will bear for twenty years, and there are some which yield until they are 30 years of age. Coffee is like cotton inasmuch as it is picked by hand. Negroes and Indians are employed for this work, a good picker gathering about 100 pounds daily. The green coffee beans are dried by being laid out in the sun on large cement floors. On these floors there are acres of these drying floors.

The Dumont plantation is the largest in the country. It was founded by the father of young Santos Dumont, noted Brazilian aeronaut, but is now owned by a French syndicate. On this extensive place there are 5,000,000 coffee trees, and about 5000 people are employed on it. There are fifty miles of railroad tracks which confine the plantation, which are used except for transporting the coffee.

Many girls and women are employed in sorting the coffee beans into the various grades of coffee. The green berries are spread on a table before the sorters, who push the various sizes into holes which have been made in the table. The sorters are very dexterous, and work rapidly as they work. The principal business of the port is the handling of the immense quantity of coffee. In the warehouses it is stored in large piles often reaching to the ceilings. Its manufacture employment to many laborers, and the warehouses are crowded with the traffic.

## Yankees Fond of Coffee.

The Americans consume more coffee than any other nation, and Brazil looks to the United States market. We buy about half of every pound of coffee. The immense bill for the beverage runs into millions of dollars. Coffee is on our free list, so Brazil is doing well in unrestricted access to our great market. There has been some discussion about a small tax on coffee, but the suggestion has been overruled on the ground that it would increase the price of a luxury to the poor.

However, when Brazil found we were not in favor of a tax on her staple, she promptly put one on us.

There is an export duty on coffee in the country. Our products are a small tax on this. Brazil did not do so, the Brazilian government longer than it would take to reach Rio de Janeiro. Brazil paid taxes instead of the one. Brazil did not have to pay more. Some argue against this, but we should be freer as liberally as possible. Brazil is prosperous, and eventually we will not work out. The United States is buying less from Brazil than from any other country. Brazil is buying less from the principal articles of export, 200 to 300 per cent. Instead of favoring our buyers in Brazil, the tax scheme is aimed directly at us. Brazil is buying more duty is being imposed on those countries who sell at all, or comparatively little to its market. When we buy from our country, where else, Brazil will have business with the other countries.

## Brazilians Think.

Men our representatives are here to represent our products, and of that sort of thing on our shoulders—they have been here. I think it a bluff. They please in taxing our flour, as an example, we are on our free list. The last raise of 200 per cent. on coffee puts our flour dearer in the market it is concerned.

All down the list of the stuff until in some instances it is worth to get it into the market.

Brazilians have got it.

Never tax their coffee, it is a free hand to collect.

It is very, very simple to collect coffee, and there will be no difficulty.

Followed by a slashing of 200 per cent. will be astonishing. One

after reading about

our goods, wrote to the

city with the States we

interest. He pointed out

that it would cost Brazil a

making out of her tariff.

editor briefly replied that it was impossible

for Brazil to be admitted

we could do for them.

It is not seem easy enough

of their own medicine.

make a return of our

long wait. The

days of ours when it is to

unmindful of us when

provocation to warm up

the market.

Has Strange Money.

money of Brazil is a puzzle. It takes 40 reis to make a cent. The smallest kind of coin is a cent. Look at it. The figures are harmless enough.

The first time one picks up a coin, the shivers run up his

spine. "Cocktail, 2500," and

with incidentals, amount

bill was made out like

the dollar market.

9000," and "baggage

line during the summer

times the currency

as the republic was

were kept busy making

was flooded with them

sometimes varying

money got so cheap that

call it in and burn it.

circulation had been

more stable, although it

value.

are some heavy copper

which are now worth more

in them than they are

of these coins have been a

for old junk. There is

only paper notes. It

ough of these notes out

of business. The

often given rise to

Cheaper Than Wall Paper.

example, the government

the notes of a particular

within a given time. The

was to issue new ones.

He did not arrive in time

the old ones because

them with, and, for the

actions with them. When

and refuse with the o

of speech, did not know w

back. On account of t

had the stuff piled up

ready to deliver to the g

at any more of it, so they



Coffee Peddler



Jungle Folk are IMMUNE from Fever



Drying Coffee on Cement Floors



Negroes Picking Coffee

## ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

the past thirty years has held first place as the largest producer of the world. It now grows in every state in Brazil. The country derives the most of its wealth from the sale of this great staple. Coffee grows in the soil of side hills. In most countries it is planted to protect the plants, but nothing of the kind is done in the Brazilian coffee belt. A moist climate makes the plants thrive. First planted in seed beds. In about two months the plants are a foot high, after which they are transplanted and carefully protected from the sun. The plants generally begin to bear when two years old and ought to yield at the rate of one pound a year. A good tree will bear for many years. There are some which yield until they are 100 years old. Negroes and Italians are employed in picking, a good picker gathering about fifty pounds a day. The green coffee beans are dried by laying them on large cement floors. On every acre of these drying floors.

A plantation is the largest in the world, owned by the father of young Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, and is now owned by a Frenchman. On this extensive place there are 10,000 trees, and about 5000 people are employed. There are fifty miles of railroad track winding through the plantation, which are used for transporting the coffee. Men and women are employed in sorting the coffee into the various grades of commerce. The beans are spread on a table before them, and are sorted into various sizes into holes which lead to the sorting tables. All the workers are very dexterous, and sing as they work. The principal business of the plantation is the handling of the immense quantities of coffee. In the warehouses it is stored in bags, reaching to the ceilings. Its trade is carried on by many laborers, and the narrow streets are filled with the traffic.

Americans consume more coffee than any other nation, and Brazil looks to us for its market. About half of every pound she raises for the beverage runs into the American market. Brazil is on our free list, so Brazil has unrestricted access to our great market. There has been some discussion about putting a tariff on coffee, but the suggestion has always been on the ground that it would increase the cost to the poor.

When Brazil found we were not going to put a tariff on coffee, she promptly put one on her staple, she promptly put one on her staple.

Our representatives complain at the increased cost of our products, and suggest that we may do a good thing for ourselves, the Brazilians shrug their shoulders—they have been told so often that they think it a bluff. They think they can go as far as we in taxing our stuff, and that with safety. As an example, which a few years ago was on our list. The last raise was from 72 cents a barrel to 90 cents—an increase of 18 cents at one time. This really puts our flour dealers out of business as far as the market is concerned. Lard and butter have fared even worse. All down the list the duty has been tacked on the stuff until in some instances it costs more than twice to get it into the country.

The Brazilians have got it through their heads that we never tax their coffee, and so they feel that they have to collect big bounty from us. The tax is very, very simple. Declare a small tax on coffee, and there will be a protestation of friends followed by a slashing of duty on American goods. It will be astonishing. One far-seeing, conservative editor, after reading about more duty being put on American goods, wrote to the paper and suggested that reciprocity with the States would be a safeguard to the American interests. He pointed out that if the Americans did not get a duty on coffee, as the French have done, it would cost Brazil a dollar for every cent she is getting out of her tariff against us.

The editor replied that reciprocity with the United States was impossible, because all their staples are now being admitted free, and there was nothing we could do for them. How is that for argument?

It is not seem easy enough to answer? Give them their own medicine. If we wait for South America to make a return of our brotherly-love policy, we have a long wait. The people are always good to us when it is to their interests to be, and very unkind of us when it is not. Let us give them a provocation to warm up to us. Then our trade will be safe.

## Strange Money.

Money of Brazil is a puzzle to the Americans. It is hard to make a cent of our money, and an instant the smallest kind of order makes a Yankee turn back at it. The figures are appalling to behold, and are harmless enough when reduced to actual size. The first time one picks up a wine list, or a bill he shivers run up his back as he sees "Apollonia cocktail, 2500," and so on. My account for my incidental, amounted to a little over \$40, and was made out like this: 141\$00—notice the dollar mark. There were items like "3000," and "baggage, 6000." I will spend my time during the summer in figuring it all out.

At times the currency of Brazil was at par, but the republic was ushered in, the printing press kept busy making paper notes until the country was flooded with them. The exchange began to fluctuate, sometimes varying 10 per cent a day. The money got so cheap that the government had to recall it and burn it. After about one-fifth of all circulation had been destroyed the exchange became stable, although it is still very much depreciated.

There are some heavy copper coins of small denominations which are now worth more for the merchantable than they are for money. Whole trunks of these coins have been shipped out of the country for old junk. There is no gold or silver in circulation, only paper notes. It is the intention to keep these notes outstanding to meet the requirements of business. The frequent recalling of these notes often gives rise to curious complications.

Cheaper Than Wall Paper.

For example, the government published that it would be the notes of a particular issue if they were present in a given time. The plan of taking up the old ones was to issue new ones in their stead, but the new ones did not arrive in time. The government had to identify the old ones because there was nothing to replace them with, and, for the same reason, had to pay them with. When it began to pay with the old ones, the people, to use a technical term, did not know whether they were on foot or not. On account of the published recall, the stuff piled up in their vaults like cordwood to deliver to the government, and they did not want more of it, so they refused to take it. The

merchants in turn became suspicious, and before their new issue arrived bank notes were cheaper than wall paper.

Brazilian currency has had more than one distinctive feature. A former minister of finance had a very beautiful mistress, and he set a new style in such matters by putting her likeness on the bank notes of the country. The people were shocked at his impudence, but it was good money, and there is no record of its having been refused.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

## A Cobbler's Philosophy.

## UNCLE JACOB READS CHARACTER IN SHOES AND TELLS STORIES.

By a Special Contributor.

WILLIAM, these shoes would lead you to believe that the owner was engaged eight hours a day killing cattle," said Uncle Jacob to his cobbler, as he displayed a pair of shoes whose interiors were carmine. "But if blood stains were as easy to remove as this stuff, detectives would have to look for other evidences in murder cases. This, William, is a case of cheap red sock. The fellow who owns these shoes is the young man who, in a street car, selects the seat opposite a pretty young lady. He pulls up his trousers and displays his socks. He places his hands on his knees and allows cheap stones to glitter. To select a nickel for the conductor he must pull out a handful of coin. By throwing back his hat a pasted bang is disclosed. He drums his fingers, contracts his eyebrows and presses his lips tightly—giving the impression that he is attempting to solve a knotty business problem. He asks the conductor a question, not for information, but to let his manly voice and correct diction vibrate through the car.

"Meanwhile the blood which ought to be in his brain is in his feet, warming the color out of his socks and dyeing a pair of cheap shoes. William, if all men were like this unfortunate, the X-ray machine would have been a useless invention. I suppose that the man who declared that all the world is a stage must have met a number of these imitations acting the part of a man. He's a cheap man, William; give him a cheap job. 'Tis a foolish man who places cut glass tableware in a soup kitchen.

"William, don't feel offended because old Deacon Wild said that you were slower than a supreme court decision when it came to mending shoes. Go and watch the deacon count pennies some morning after a church collection and you'll imagine yourself an electric car on a German railroad. Have courage. Nature does her work slowly, but when she determines to make a record, you and I would act wisely if we'd locate the cyclone cellar.

"Grover Cleveland visited Chicago recently, and while riding to a hotel his attention was called to the new postoffice building, which has been nearing completion for several years. The ex-President was informed that labor troubles had so retarded the work that the exterior of the building would be ancient before the interior was finished.

"Slow progress has been characteristic of the construction of all large government buildings, and the reason is obvious," commented the statesman.

"The reason, however, was not obvious to the committee, and Grover was compelled to add:

"All government buildings are union-made, are they not?"

"William, some years ago a man named Hubbard conceived a neat design in shoes and manufactured thousands of them. He named these shoes the 'Hubbard.' However, they would not sell, and I purchased the stock at a low figure. Why did I succeed in selling them at such a profit, William? Because I thought. I used my head. I reasoned that 'Hubbard' suggested old Mother Hubbard, an elderly lady whose dress did not suggest elegant footwear. The name of that shoe was changed to the 'Chorus Girl.' William, I want you to understand that I know nothing about chorus girls except what I see on the billboards, and from the display I judge that she must possess a pretty foot. Well, that name sold the shoes. There's a charm about the chorus girl, and she suggests feet quicker than does the magic name of Cinderella.

"Put heavy soles on Mr. Daniels's shoes, William, and give him a neat job. You don't have to place a man into those shoes to be told that they represent rugged strength and honest manhood. These are the shoes which you see in the middle of an aisle, while the owner hangs to a strap and a lady occupies his seat. These shoes have been shaped by a foot which wouldn't hesitate to step into a roadway and kick humanity into a brutal driver. This Mr. Daniels is rich, honest and healthy, and why? You may smile, William, but I tell you it's because he gives one-tenth to the Lord. There is something beneficial in this habit of giving one-tenth.

"A Chicago University professor was in here this morning, and he told me that years ago, before John D. Rockefeller had acquired wealth, he was interested in church work. One Sunday morning a stranger approached Mr. Rockefeller and said that he was not identified with any church, but believed in giving one-tenth of his earnings to the Lord. With that he handed Mr. Rockefeller \$2 to be devoted to church work. One Sabbath, after the stranger had contributed his \$2 regularly for some months, Mr. Rockefeller said:

"If these \$2 represent a tenth, then you are earning \$20 per week."

The man assented. Mr. Rockefeller made an investigation, and the next time he met the systematic giver

he asked: "How would you like to change your position and have \$3 per week represent your tenth?"

"So here is an instance, William, of a man receiving a better position and better wages because of his willingness to let the Lord have a tenth.

"William, there are several reasons which may be assigned for a man's shoes being worn at the tip in this manner. They may be a milkman's, who is compelled to climb many narrow steps; or he may be the individual who kicks pebbles, coal and pieces of ice off the pavement; perhaps the man who finds it more convenient to use his foot than his hand in opening a door. But if the shoes belong to a young lady, then there is one reason only, William. Did you ever see her? Eyes downcast, gently kicking the gravel as some young man tells her things which she likes to hear. Sometimes she makes designs with her umbrella, but if the case is serious that little foot steps time with the heart throbs. Be very pleasant to this young lady when she calls for her shoes tomorrow; the next pair she buys may be for her wedding trip.

"See the way people are hanging to those street cars, William. The nation is committing race suicide, and the street-car strap is the noose that's accomplishing the work. Nevertheless, the transportation problem in our city is a tremendous one. I am reminded of the efforts of Christopher Magee to secure for Pittsburgh an adequate street car service. One day, while pondering over this problem, his friend, George M. Von Bonnhorst, entered the office. Magee was a large man, while Von Bonnhorst was of insignificant height and slender build. 'Bonny,' said Magee, 'if all men were like you, there would be no difficulty in accommodating them with our present street-car service.'

"Yes, and go into bankruptcy in a week," said Von Bonnhorst, "for if all men were like me, they'd ride on a pass."

"Magee was cornered, but retaliated with, 'Say, Bonny, if your name were as short as your body it would be much easier to make out a pass,' and thus these two friends badinaged each other. William, familiarity may breed contempt, but among friends familiarity is the right foot stepping upon the left—the touch is light and no pain is felt.

"I'm going over to the Council chamber now and will applaud Alderman Swank if he makes a speech. By this I may induce him to pay that little bill he owes us."

"Here are a few maxims which I wish you would study during the noon hour, William."

## UNCLE JACOB'S PEGS AND POLISH.

The man who is lowest down is hardest of all. By means of a heavy sole we can give all men a slight raise.

When a man puts on airs, 'tis but natural that he should be chesty and very windy.

It is easy for a man to reach the top floor when he has a pull. But when the pull on the elevator lets go, we'd rather be a plodder on the stairway.

The rubberneck of today is the same man who put his foot into it yesterday.

It must be a pretty small man who can confine himself to the innermost circles of society.

A little wine is good for the stomach's sake. The trouble begins when a little is taken for friendship's sake.

There are several kinds of dead beats. Yes, some are more common than those on muffled drums.

The best cure for a bad boy is to have the badness knocked out of him by a worse boy.

The man with one foot in the grave is not anxious to get there with both feet. G. G.

## THE RUINS OF ARIZONA.

The looting of ruins of prehistoric villages located in the valleys of the tributaries of the Colorado and Gila rivers in Arizona, has stirred up archaeologists to urge their preservation by legislative action for the benefit of students of ethnology. Vandals digging in the ruins find relics which they dispose of, and so distribute articles of great value in throwing light on the prehistoric inhabitants beyond the reach of ethnologists.

Among the groups which the archaeologists are particularly anxious to preserve in this way are several between Flagstaff and the Black Falls, in the Little Colorado River Valley. They consist of a citadel and buildings evidently devoted to a number of different purposes. The structures, as a rule, are small, with low walls, the largest not being more than three stories high. The stones fit closely together and show signs of having been dressed into shape. Apparently the rooms of the lower stories were entered from the roof, and never from lateral doors. When windows were present they were mere lookouts, or small, rectangular openings, which would admit scanty light. The roofs, apparently, were flat.

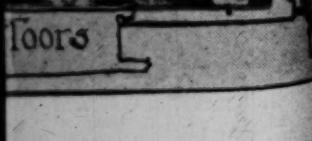
The most impressive of the masses of aboriginal masonry in this region is about five miles due west from Black Falls and forty from Flagstaff. The ruin stands high above the plain and is visible for many miles. From a distance, perched on a low, red sandstone mesa, the top of which is fifteen feet above the plain, it resembles an old castle. At its highest point, this ruin was evidently three stories high, or, at least, had three rooms, one above the other. The walls are fine examples of primitive masonry, due care having been taken to bind the corners and otherwise tie the walls together.—[New York Tribune.]

## CHEAP.

Nell: I saw her promenading on Sunday and she wore a most expensive new gown and hat.

Belle: Yes, you wouldn't catch her out walking with anything cheap looking.

Nell: Oh, but she was. She had that Mr. Slowman with her.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]





special service" under the President. Two one-pounders and two Cullum guns are amply sufficient for flag protection, and could also render service.

Chief Executive of the nation, who regulations call upon him to spend a very different vessel from the Mayflower years ago, handsome as she was fitting and refurnishing the vessel for an outlay estimated at \$50,000, was the expenditure converted the ship into a station. The President's quarters, which in the main deck, include six staterooms,

in the style of the Louis XIV period. The bulkheads or walls are beautifully embellished with the most delicate marquetry, and light is admitted through two spacious sky-lights. A feature of this saloon is the beautiful Italian marble mantel, the space above which is occupied by a gold-framed oval mirror, of large size. A companionway runs aft from the dining-room, and affords access to the President's reception-room.

The panels which line this passageway are made of valences lace, coated with a silver paint. The threads of lace are so stiffened by this metallic-pigment that the texture, when touched sharply with the finger, gives out a metallic sound.

The Presidential reception-room is finished in the same general style as the dining saloon, white and gold being the predominating color in the decoration. Adjoining the reception-room is a library finished in Flemish oak, the walls being well-lined with bookcases fitted into the bulkheads. From this suite a magnificent mahogany staircase leads down to the berth deck aft, where is the Presidential suite of sleeping apartments. There are two large staterooms, four smaller ones, and two bathrooms. The larger rooms are for the use of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt, respectively, while the remaining apartments are for the younger children of the family. There are handsome bedsteads in all the rooms, and in the larger rooms to be found all the latest triumphs in boudoir furni-

ture. The minor appointments of the Mayflower are fully in keeping with the general scheme of furnishing. For instance, the fittings and plumbing in the bathrooms of the Presidential suite are all of white metal, heavily plated with silver. Table and household linen silver for use, etc., are all in keeping. The distinguished guests also have the benefit of the most improved sanitary and sanitary equipment. A large refrigerating room and a spacious wine-room are located in the forward part of the vessel near the dining saloon, and the vessel has the benefit of all the up-to-date kitchen conveniences to be found in the best hotels.

Commander Albert Cleaves, who has been in command of the Mayflower since she became the President, was formerly in command of the Dolphin, which vessel was the sole Presidential pleasure craft. Cleaves is a very careful and capable officer. Just before the designation of the Mayflower as the Presidential vessel she conveyed the Governor of Porto Rico to the United States to his new post of duty, and even then the vessel has been placed at the personal disposal of the President. She has occasionally been sent to convey distinguished officials on special missions. For instance, the trim yacht was Admiral Farragut's flagship when he inspected Uncle Sam's fleet during the naval maneuvers in the Caribbean, and she was sent to Panama, about the time of the revolution. Rear Admiral Walker, president of the new Panama Canal Commission; Consul-General Gudger, and other officials have used her to deal with affairs at the isthmus.

WALDON FAWCETT.

(Copyright, 1904, by Waldon Fawcett.)

### BIG PRICES FOR SERMONS.

#### MAN WHO RECEIVES \$120 A MINUTE FOR ONE SERMON IN A YEAR.

[*New York City Star.*] Probably the highest sum ever paid for a sermon goes each year to a lucky German who receives \$3600 for his effort. In 1690 a French baron named Favart, who lived in Paris, died and bequeathed his money to the Protestant church there, on the condition that it should be used and the interest given annually to some man, chosen haphazard from those holding the office of living in the see, on condition that he preach a sermon extolling the good deeds of the dead. It is generally delivered on the first Sunday in October, the regular morning service, and being of half hour's duration, is paid for at the rate of \$1250.

For the sum of \$1250 for a sermon of ten minutes' duration is paid for what is known as the "golden sermon" which may be preached in any church within six miles of Haberdashers' Hall, London.

Years ago a man named William Jones died and left a large sum of money to the Haberdashers' Company, stipulating that the interest was to be given to the preacher of the best sermon within the radius mentioned.

As this was a somewhat difficult matter for the church to decide, it was determined to distribute \$750 among the clergymen of the East End, and pay the remainder of the \$2000, which was the annual interest, to the preacher of the "golden sermon." This discourse is preached twice in the same church.

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### The Architect Talks.

#### HE POINTS OUT SOME COMMON MISTAKES IN HOUSE BUILDING.

By a Special Contributor.

**M**ISTAKES are inseparable from human activity, but some are much farther reaching than others. When a merchant makes a mistake in buying or selling goods, he is able to rectify it without serious consequences to himself or his customers; even a doctor's mistakes are not always in sight. But those of the architect are never forgotten. They last as long as the structure in which they occur. Ask any housekeeper how many times a week a mistake in building her house causes her unnecessary trouble or vexation. If there is any undertaking which should be entered upon after long and serious consideration, it is the building of a home.

It takes the combined thought of at least two parties to build a successful dwelling-house—the owner and the architect. The home is usually the result of a woman's desire. Few men furnish the initiative to home-building.

It is the woman who gives the incentive to the necessary economy, and the woman who thinks nights and dreams days of the plan which will meet the family needs.

When she goes to an architect to have the plans put on paper she thinks they are pretty well outlined in her mind. But, alas! for her dreams. Usually she does not realize that her cherished second-floor plan will not fit over that of the first floor. It has too few or too many rooms, or else they must be changed in size, proportion or arrangement in order to get them within the given area. Then she has not known how the stairs would run, and not knowing, has arranged the floor plans substantially without reference to them, or closets disarrange everything she has planned. Many have been the tears shed because of such upsetting of plans by the cruel-hearted architect who works to rule, and many of the architects driven to frenzy because the well-meaning client has absolutely no capacity for understanding a plan.

Thus, one of the first mistakes made in house-building comes from not going to the architect early, months before the house is begun. It takes much time to adjust the ideas of the owner to the inexorable requirements of actual construction. Nearly all builders have in mind a larger house than can be erected with the sum of money to be spent upon it, and thus the long-thought-of plan must be largely reconstructed. It takes time for such reconstruction. The architect can do his part easily enough. A few days suffices for him to put on paper what may be built for the given sum, but the owner does not readily adjust her ideas to the new plan. She must take it home, ponder over it, change it again and again until it becomes a reality to her. No woman ever builds a satisfactory home who did not place her furniture in it long before the specifications were even written. It is a great mistake to have plans for a house made hurriedly, and can result in nothing but disappointment to both owner and architect. The architect should be consulted early.

But the greatest mistake of all is apt to be made long before the plan is ordered—when the lot is purchased. No mistake is so absolutely irremediable as the purchase of a lot in a poor neighborhood. Let us make a calculation. Wherever a house is located its cost is practically the same—that of the material and labor which go into it. After it is built its value depends in large measure upon its location. The value of a house can be fairly estimated by what it will bring in rentals. Estimated in this way it is easily seen that in a poor neighborhood the value of a house is often less than its cost. The same amount of money invested in one which is well located will often bring far more than the usual percentage because the tenant or purchaser is willing to pay for the privilege of living in good and satisfactory surroundings. If one is not building for rental purposes, but for a home, it is more than ever necessary to select the best possible surroundings. It is difficult to conceive of anything of more lasting value to a growing family than a home in a good neighborhood. It means more than a large or elaborate house poorly placed.

In planning a home a great and very common mistake is in setting aside too many rooms for company. Only a very small percentage of householders are really able to afford or should attempt to provide large space for entertaining. This is one of the luxuries of wealth, and not a very enviable luxury, either. People of moderate means strain too much after the effect of wealth. In house-building, this effort comes perilously near destroying the home. It gives over to company or showrooms the best part of the house, while the family really lives up stairs in rooms too often shabbily finished and poorly furnished. No guest really ever cared to be shown into a room seldom used. Such a one carries the stamp of disuse, is always cheerless and formal—a body without a soul. No matter how simple or even shabby that part of the house used by the family, even the casual guest likes better to be taken into it. It is strange that inanimate things so surely show the spirit of the people who use them. About the best value of a flat or apartment is that it is too small to have these soulless rooms. The family sitting-room should be the largest and pleasantest room on the first floor, should have in it the best pictures, the most-loved books and good rugs and furniture. Make the parlor small and furnish it simply, if necessary, but do not neglect the room where the family assembles two or three times a day, and take into it the guest you care most to honor.

It is a mistake to make the architectural fittings of the second floor mean or cheap. This seems a species of dishonesty. Good substantial woodwork, well designed; good glass in ample windows; walls well-colored are not expensive luxuries. The amount of money saved by putting cheap woodwork and other fittings into a second story is small, and in most houses could be provided by

cutting off some of the senseless elaboration which so distorts the American house.

Under any circumstances it is bad taste, and therefore a mistake, to put crowded and elaborate finish in any part of a house, outside or inside. No house is so charming or so impressive as one in which all decoration is refined in form and simple in quantity. Crude ostentation denotes lack of culture more quickly than does almost anything else. A bright woman once spoke of the house with simple, refined decoration as being "tailor-made," as having all the good and lasting qualities of a tailor-made gown. Americans are very fond of display, and nowhere are they apt to show it in larger measure than in the homes they erect. This was not always so. Early American homes, known now as Old Colonial, were distinguished by the exceeding refinement of their details. It has been only within the last thirty years that we have made the mistake of expressing our wealth in houses raw, crude and over-elaborated. The signs are not wanting that we are beginning to realize this mistake and moving toward homes which express refinement and culture.

If this elaboration of decoration is a mistake on the outside of a house, it is worse than a mistake on the inside. Here its effect does not cease through the offense to the eye, bad as that is. Doors partially filled with spindle work wherein the wood is tortured out of all semblance to that material, doors and window casings cut into grooves and ridges, a multiplicity of panels in the former, make work for the housekeeper every day in the year. It is a mistake to so order our lives that we are caring for "goods" most of the time, even when the goods have utilitarian or artistic value. Could there be a greater mistake than to spend life caring for things which are worse than useless from any point of view?

In building small houses, there is one mistake so commonly made that it seems almost useless to oppose it. Reference is made to the habit of building story-and-a-half houses. It does not need much demonstration to prove that the cost of building full two stories is but little greater than a story and a half. It is simply a question of a few feet of joist and a few yards of weatherboarding and plastering. The same foundation and roof which serve the story-and-a-half house are all that could be used for one two stories high. The same windows and doors would be used for one as the other. The difference is absolutely only one of a few yards of wall space, while the gain in comfort needs no demonstration. Yet people persist in building the uncomfortably cramped rooms which are inseparable from the story-and-a-half house.

Nothing of small cost adds more to the comfort of a house than plastering the attic. Rough gray finish is all that is necessary to provide the protection against heat which such finish affords second-story rooms, and is slight enough for the uses to which attics are usually put. The slope of the roof gives space for large storage closets which take from the lower floors much material which usually encumbers them.

EDWARD SWITZER.

#### A CENSUS OF ANT COLONIES.

A German naturalist recently made a census of ants. He arranged an appliance that permeated an ant hill with sulphur vapors until all the inmates were dead. Then he carefully dug up the entire colony, and put earth and all into a bag, which he carried to his laboratory.

The sorting and counting of the ants required more than a week of steady work. He found 22,530 ants and 13,500 larvae in it.

The investigator was not satisfied with this, for he argued that some ants must have escaped and that many of the workers, no doubt, had been away from the colony.

Being aware of the trait that makes ants crawl in hordes over any new object near their colonies, he laid broad pieces of smooth wood in their paths and scraped the ants off into receptacles of alcohol at intervals. This process was continued for a whole week, till the hill was depopulated.

Five ant hills were thus examined in one summer, and the census showed that they had the following populations: 53,018, 67,470, 19,933, 93,694, and 47,828 ants, all of which were workers. The females and other varieties made the total number of inhabitants of each hill amount to about 100,000. [Minneapolis Times.]

#### HEMP MANUFACTURERS OF JAPAN.

Among the industries of Japan which are receiving special attention is the manufacture of hemp. According to a writer in *Social Service* for June, last year fishing nets to the value of \$30,000 were sent to Alaska, and a commissioner was also sent to Canada to investigate and report on the prospect of extending the market for nets in that country. There are four hemp-spinning companies in Japan, besides which spinning is carried on as a household industry in the northern provinces, and these sources fully supply the domestic demand for all grades except bleached hemp yarn, which Japanese manufacturers have not the means of producing. The yarn is manufactured into a variety of materials besides nets. Flax is raised freely in Japan, but the importation of flax, hemp, jute and China grass amounts to almost 10,000 tons.

#### TIME ALL TAKEN UP EATING.

"A friend of my youth, an Ohio farmer, when he was about twenty-four, made his first visit to New York," said Thomas A. Edison. "He took a room at a good hotel, and after he had unpacked his Gladstone bag he went to the desk to inquire about the meals."

"What is the eatin' hours in this yere house?" he said to the clerk.

"Breakfast," the clerk answered, "from seven to eleven; lunch, eleven to three; dinner, three to eight; supper, eight to twelve."

"Jerusalem!" said my friend, "when am I goin' to get time to see the town?"—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

COMMANDER ALBERT CLEAVES IN COMMAND OF PRESIDENT'S YACHT.

use of the Chief Magistrate, Mrs. Roosevelt.

largest staterooms have been made.

The President, when he rests upon his bedstead in his stateroom, may be impeded by the sight of diamond and silk, the colors of which were selected by the man in charge of the work because of the blending which they rendered possible.

It is finished in white enamel and upon arising in the morning, may be seen.

Each one of these tubs has been made of the finest marble.

deck forward is devoted to the staterooms of the surgeon and is fitted up in rich but simple style.

This deck is given over to the comfortable lounging-room is finished of fancy woods inlaid in mosaic below, on the main deck, are the captain's and bathroom, occupying the forward side, while the starboard section is a room, and quarters for the executive.

deck in the rear of the officers' deck for the use of the President is the President's dining saloon, which is the most spacious room on the ship, and is finished in white.

My treatment for stricture is independent of surgery.

the most favorable conditions of climate in the world.  
150-160 Spring St., Opp. Hollenbeck.









June 12, 1904.

## LEADING CARTOONS.

AN UNPLEASANT PROSPECT



"THE BOGIE-MAN WILL GET YOU IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT."

PHILADELPHIA RECORDS

CHICAGO JOURNAL

WHEN THE BEAR TURNED



WELL, I GOT SOME OF 'EM, ANYWAY



TOO MUCH BALLAST, JUDGE



THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS

DETROIT TRIBUNE



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

HE ADMITS IT!



CHICAGO NEWS

A Day by the

THE OLDTIMER AI

ERS ON AN E

By a Special

DAY by the sea shore, made of it an outing even surpassing the experience of our family who planned it. Now, we're to take in all gardens, long wharf, Arch Station. The carnation gardens we'll get to them. The other take the farthest first. The proper way to see is—get right down to the head. My ideas, is not by the regular route. We'll try an entirely different route along, inhaling big doses.

We nodded encouragingly. Experience that these same "idiot" motives, usually bore a delicate fruit. "We'll go down on the wharf, here," he went on, as we sat, gay with sedums, especially a "Marie," which was once a California runs luxuriantly overhanging out its willing fingers with pink chiffon stars.

"See that mild-faced old fe

pier? I'll wager he's the one who watch me lead him up to original ideas turned and twisted."

"Good morning, sir. May I help you?"

"I'm catching surf perch," he said ever so slightly.

"Ah!" the questioner caught him at his tack. "How deep is the water?"

"Ten feet." The tone was a trifle am, but the angler was drawn to the marine glass was leveled south, then swept the surface of the north. "How far?"

"I'm not asked, at the same time."

"Now we come to the point."

"Two miles and a half," the questioner said, as if from much repetition.

"You're an old-timer here, aren't you?"

"I've just come down that way?"

"Yes. Well, Spaniardtown, for instance, nice fishing, nice little walk,"

"Challenge in the tones."

"Is that so?" Our promoter

"We'll walk down. Could you come along—or are you

"I'll come along and make a dash for it."

"Well, I'm jiltswizzled!" ejac

"Big pardon?"

"Oh, nothing; only you ju

"I never got quite so jilted."

"He began hastily to gather

"Something of a walk," he said.

"That's all right, Mr. —

"Well, say it's Oldtimer," he said, as he supplied the name.

"I'll meet you, Mr. Oldtimer."

"No exchange is no robbery."

"He grinned, too. "Allow me."

"Walk? Yes, they're in Louis."

"Oh, yes, we can walk," we b

"Now that one of us at least

"A sort of assumed names for e

"I referred to the lunch basket, b

"I call him) brought down t

"—so, I mean Mr. Newcom

"I turned around, and went off to hunt

"My back, smiling mysterious

"I walked along the shore do

[June 12, 1904]

## A Day by the Sea Shore.

THE OLDTIMER AND THE NEWCOMERS ON AN EXPEDITION.

By a Special Contributor.

DAY by the sea shore, with several surprises that made of it an outing quite out of the ordinary—surpassing the expectations of the member of our family who planned it. He chose Santa Monica beach. As soon as we stepped off the cars, he said: "Now, we're to take in all the show points—carnation gardens, long wharf, Arch Rock and the State forestry station. The carnation gardens are near by; we can easily get to them. The others are farther. Suppose we take the farthest first. The three can be done on one trip. The proper way to see a point and learn all about it—get right down to the heart of things—according to my ideas, is not by the regular route, not a bit of it. We'll try an entirely different plan," he explained, as we strolled along, inhaling big doses of ozone from the ocean breeze.

We nodded encouragingly. We had learned from experience that these same "ideas" of his, when put into practice, usually bore a delightful surprise of some sort. "We'll go down on the wharf, and hunt up some old stones here," he went on, as we walked past the cliff gardens, gay with sedums, especially bright with "Creeping Charlie," which was once a basket vine, but which in California runs luxuriantly over clay bank and sand hill, stretching out its willing fingers till it covers miles, even pink chiffon stars.

"See that mild-faced old fellow fishing off the end of

Oldtimer said we might catch something as we went along.

"I've plenty of bait," he said, too. "Gave my clothes a good cleaning yesterday." Well! He was frank, for one thing. I fancy the Newcomers looked politely, distantly interested.

"Fact," he went on, innocently, but there was a mischievous twinkle in his eyes that was sophistication itself. He knew how to joke. "I tell you there's nothing like old ocean to clean things—beats a professional. When mine need it, I just put 'em on, take my crab sieve, or clam rake, and wade out; while I'm catching bait, Neptune attends to the cleaning business. Speaking of bait reminds me of a joke we had on a fellow last week. Came down and got some bait; very particular, he was; and when he got home he washed the sand crabs, nice as could be, in fresh water. Next morning when he was ready for sport, he found his bait all dead. The crabs couldn't stand the fresh-water bath."

As we walked along, we watched for drift curios on the beach; and found one that looked like a broken piece from a carpenter's auger. We held it up for Mr. Oldtimer to name:

"Shark's egg—I mean, I've heard it called Venus's purse. And Miss Newcomer, when you find it with the open up, it means he'll be rich," he winked significantly. "Open end down—" he shook his head doubtfully. "Are there moonstones here? Yes, but we've hardly time to hunt for them. Never mind, you'll not go home without some."

When we reached the cañon it was train time, and we took advantage of the chance to ride over the longest wharf in the world. At the pier, Mr. Oldtimer got out the tackle again. Said we might catch a' most anything. He baited the hook, then got out his pipe and tobacco pouch; said he must have a smoke, if we didn't object.

Arch Rock. The tide will be full in an hour, and the fishing may not be good after that."

Beyond the wharf we passed a row of cottages, and between two of them saw a corner of old Spain—a señorita seated beside an oven, baking tortillas in the old-time way; on the top of the furnace, built on the ground in the open air. Farther down the beach we began fishing again; and presently got a "big bite." "That's a shark or a corbino," said Mr. Oldtimer, noting the steady pull on the line. He landed it. "Corbino. Surf fish they're called, but I'm thinking they're young sea bass. I'll bake it on hot stones for lunch. They're almost as good as salmon trout. I fancy they hold the same relation to bass as the salmon trout does to the salmon, and stay down here in warm currents till able to go out into the cold, cold world."

"Now, I'll show you something," Mr. Oldtimer went on. He cut open the head of the corbino, searched in its brains a second, then removed and held up two small porcelain-white objects.

"Luck stones. Look like a fairy shoemaker had lost his lasts, eh? These luck stones are much larger in the bass, and Spanish fishermen of Monterey and San Francisco hold them in high esteem, and carefully save every one. Here's luck, Mr. Newcomer; and don't lose either one; they go in pairs, and to lose one is—no luck at all, half the charm gone. The Spanish fishermen say, too, that they're potent only when received as a gift, or you've caught the fish."

"Well, now, I think we'll rest on our present luck," said the promoter—I mean Mr. Newcomer, as he accepted the luck stones. "I think it is lunch time." So we all thought. Mr. Oldtimer knew the very spot for the camp fire, and where to get fresh water up the hill beyond Arch Rock. We all helped to gather driftwood for the mussel bake.

"Nature knows how to mix cement in her own way. Just attempt to pry out some of those stones. And old ocean is a good hand at sculpture." He was looking at Arch Rock, and its make-up of tiny pebbles and others, ranging up to stones as large as a peck measure, in all colors and shades, gleaming in the sea damp, and firmly imbedded in a mortar of yellow clay.

Right after lunch Mr. Newcomer took out his watch. "Are you ready for the home stretch? I ordered the—I mean, do you think we can be back at the cañon by 3?" as he looked at his watch. We took several of the mussel shells as souvenirs; they were so beautifully colored; and on the way back, Mr. Oldtimer told us how to cut off the rough surface on the outside—by using acid.

At the cañon station we found an auto waiting. "Yes, there's our auto," remarked Mr. Newcomer, turning to Mr. Oldtimer. "You see, the charm of my luck stones has worked already. Different kinds of bait, different catch. Get in. We'll all enjoy the ride, and there'll be auto chairs at St. Louis, I suppose. Now for the forestry station. Which way shall we go?"

Mr. Oldtimer drew a big breath as he got in. "Oh, up hill to the north—circle the country. It's the longest way home—but I guess distance doesn't count with a red devil, does it?"

At the top of the hill, we paused by the water tank to enjoy the view of cañon, cliff, wharfs, breaker-wreathed coast, and ocean. And, aha! What was that out in the blue, blue sea to the southwest? A city in the ocean, with marble white towers, castles, turrets, domes, spires, and fantastically changing, melting, rebuilding, fading, massing while we looked! A white city in the sea! Only Catalina, the magic isle as it sometimes appears in entrancement of mirage and incoming fog.

"Now for trees!" As the auto whirled us along, Mr. Oldtimer told us what he knew about them. "There's almost every tree and shrub known in the United States, and many of foreign growth, in this place. Trees for low ground, for table-land and for mountain sides; trees for frosty climates, for wet places and for dry! Why, the trees have to give their secrets dead away; but what they are you'll have to ask the officials here."

Then we learned that there are 100 kinds of eucalyptus; dozens of them have beautiful flowers; some kinds have wood almost as hard as marble, some so heavy it will sink in water; big-leaved sorts, fine-leaved, scented ones; black, white bark, rough and smooth. There are 175 kinds of acacias; one is the gum arabic tree; one known as flax tree; some furnish bark for paper making. Then, there are, oh, so many other kinds—oaks, holly, and even a little big tree, Sequoia—California's own tree.

At last, as the auto turned down Ocean avenue on the home stretch, we happened to glance at Mr. Oldtimer's face.

"The Place of the Heart Satisfied," remarked our promoter, apropos of nothing. "But his is not the only one," he added, in a contented tone.

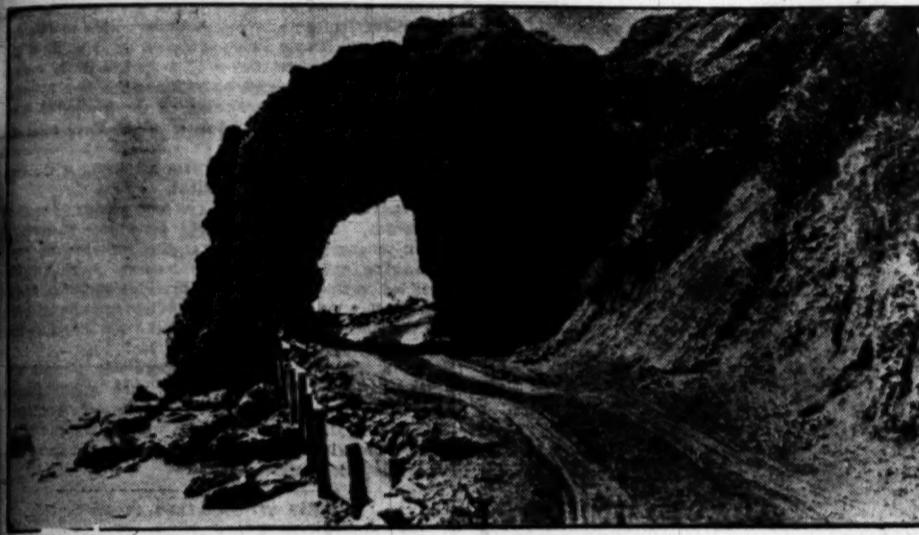
MARY H. COATES.

## WANTED THE TEA WEAKER.

A belated society tale goes backward to the season when Harry Lehr was courting the lady who is now his wife.

One day Mrs. Dahlgren accidentally dropped a 10 bill into a tea urn which had just undergone inspection in anticipation of coming guests. When these guests arrived Mr. Lehr was among them. The hostess had forgotten her bank note in the urn and innocently brewed her tea. All noted the peculiar flavor, but drank it bravely. The cause of their secret mystification might have gone politely undiscovered had not the hostess proceeded to give a lecture on the subject of brewing tea. She removed the lid of the urn to illustrate her point and revealed, not tea leaves, but a \$10 bill. She was appalled. The urn and all the cups were sent away. She made profuse apologies and insisted upon serving each of her visitors with a fresh cup when the new supply appeared. When it came the turn of Mr. Lehr she asked: "How will you have it? Strong?"

"Not quite so strong as the last," replied Mr. Lehr. "Make it about \$9.75, please."—[New York Times.]



ARCH ROCK NEAR SANTA MONICA.

... pier? I'll wager he's the man we're looking for. Watch me lead him up to the point." Our promoter's ideas turned and walked up to his man.

"Good morning, sir. May I ask what you're fishing for?"

"I'm catching surf perch," the old-timer accented the word so slightly.

"M!" the questioner caught his breath, then took another. "How deep is the water here?"

"In fact," The tone was absolutely devoid of enthusiasm, but the angler was drawing up his line.

The marine glass was leveled at the pleasure piers on south, then swept the sea till it faced the "long" on the north. "How far is it to that wharf?" the questioner asked, at the same time slyly winking at us, to show we come to the point."

"Two miles and a half," the words sounded mechanical, if from much repetition.

"You're an old-timer here, aren't you? Anything of note down that way?"

"No. Well, Spanishtown, forestry station, Arch Rock, fishing, nice little walk," and now there was a sly challenge in the tones.

"That's so?" Our promoter took it up at once. "I believe we'll walk down. Could you furnish us with tackle, some along—or are you already engaged? We'll have lunch and make a day of it."

"Well, I'm Jimswizzled!" ejaculated the angler.

"Pardon?"

"Nothing; only you jumped the track. The diameter never got quite so far before. Will I go?"

"He began hastily to gather up his tackle. "But something of a walk," he glanced doubtfully at the old-timer.

"That's all right, Mr. —"

"I'll say it's Oldtimer," he grinned with quizzical humor as he supplied the name.

"I meet you, Mr. Oldtimer. I'm Newcomer, then. Exchange is no robbery, you've heard?" Our promoter, too. "Allow me, Mrs. and Miss Newcomer. Walk? Yes, they're in training, with an eye on the beach."

"Yes, we can walk," we both hastened to say; and that one of us at least was eager to start on this assumed names for everybody. And while we sat to the lunch basket, Mr. Oldtimer (as we must call him) brought down tackle for us; and the promoter, I mean Mr. Newcomer—said something about us, and went off to hunt up a telephone. He soon back, smiling mysteriously, but only said: "Are you ready?"

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June 12, 1904.

## The House Beautiful—Its Flower Gardens and Grounds.

### THE "WALL GARDEN."

#### HOW TO TREAT BARE WALLS, AND SHARP CORNERS ABOUT HOUSES.

By Belle Sumner Angier.

**NOTE**—Queries properly and clearly stated, addressed to the House Beautiful department in care of The Times, and which relate to floriculture or landscape gardening, architecture, or interior decoration, will be answered, so far as possible, either in these columns or by personal letter. Answers will have frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

**PLANTING NOTE**—Dahlias and gladioli may be planted this month.

#### The Ugly Corner by the Fence.

**I**HAVE an extreme aversion to sharp corners. When I am on the "outside," I don't like to bump up against them in either people, or "things," and when I am "in," i. e., associating with familiar friends, or within

ing to me to see what a cold, bleak condition seems to satisfy them in the out-of-door life. A friend who is a successful amateur gardener has said to me "a good many plants such as begonias, fuchsia, heliotropes and ferns seem to like to have cold feet!" When I asked her to explain, she said: "All my success has come from learning to shade the roots and at the same time furnish good drainage and sunshine for the body of the plant." A little ingenuity will accomplish this, and certainly my friend is more successful with this class of plants than almost anyone else I know.

One illustration this week is of a corner in the garden of Senator Robert Bulla, on Burlington avenue, in Los Angeles. The ferns are said to be Alaskans, while Mrs. Shepherd's beautiful Marjory Daw and the always vigorous "Rubra" are among the begonias which make the best effect. An asparagus plumosus makes an excellent background for the whole. Such a corner in many gardens goes unused. "Nothing will grow there," will be the excuse for maintaining a bare expanse of wall, while in the case of this particular corner not only do the own-

part of the world to popularize as well as begonias, says: "They will grow anywhere the flowers can be grown if partially shaded from the wind and the hottest sun. All the semiperennials and low-growing sorts will stand the sun and in exposed places. They are invaluable for border hedges, giving masses of color all the year." I qualify this last statement by saying that I have found that it is advisable to grow them of any sort, where the steady breeze is in a measure. It is not at all necessary to grow them in a house or under canvas cover as I so often find that though more protection means more beauty often, allowing other plants to shelter to a certain extent, most delightful results may be attained.

I have in my own garden, several low-growing species bedded under the overhanging leaves of the nix canariensis, and my "greenhouse" is the all who see it, and the waxy bloom has been over nine months, and the plants show no disposition to discontinue their beautiful display.

Mrs. Shepherd is also authority for the statement that begonias will bear transplanting well, and will stand back, if carefully handled.

#### Begonias as Cut-flowers

I hope that as the begonia and the ease of its come to be more generally known that the waxen bloom will be more frequently used as a cut. Almost all colors are now to be found in the family, and the waxen texture of the bloom makes it peculiarly suitable in combination with rich fabrics, hence Dame Fashion would revel in this as does in roses, were they only to be had in the same fusion. A cut bouquet of begonias and ferns is the exquisitely delicate offering of the realm of which I can conceive unless it might be of some finer sorts of orchids.

Another valuable feature as a cut flower is the quality which is most excellent.

Roughly speaking, there are four groups of begonias. The fibrous rooted or winter flowering, semi-tuberous or socotramia, the tuberous or flowering, and the rex or ornamental. Much hybridization has led to the listing of thousands of varieties, and California has not been slow in adding her special to the list, both Mrs. Shepherd and Mr. Burbank having created a number of very choice varieties.

As a house plant, I am particularly pleased with "Fair Rosamond" recommended to me by Mrs. B. and which came from her gardens at Ventura, and for over a year made a lovely spot in the end dining-room window, with a very constant bloom of its rose-pink panicles.

#### KNEW WHOSE DAY IT WAS.

Like many busy fathers, George A. Beaton, president of the American Finance and Securities Company, has his keenest pleasure in talking and playing with his eight-year-old son, Bruce. Since the Beaton moved to their summer home in Plainfield, Bruce has found that his father's commuting sadly interferes with his daily association, Sunday being the only time he is able to spend any great amount of time together. Bruce attaches great importance to the weekly calendar, this day was aptly illustrated recently as Mrs. Beaton was superintending his nightly prayer.

"Now, Bruce," she said, "you must not forget to go to church tomorrow is."

"Tomorrow? Why, it's Sunday," he answered. "Yes, but whose day is Sunday?" asked Mrs. Beaton to impress him with the religious significance of the day.

"Why, it's papa's day!" he quickly answered. "You think I was going to forget that?"—[New York Times.]

Richard Harding Davis is still at Tokio where he is tea houses for Collier's Weekly. The Russells are not entitled to all the sympathy.—[Columbus Daily Citizen.]



A CHARMING CORNER IN SENATOR BULLA'S GARDEN.

the garden, I don't like to see them, and always hope that I can devise some way to cut them off from view. Sometimes when I am gardening with my eyes, which means strolling about enjoying the skill and noting the errors made by the gardeners employed by my neighbors, I am conscious that there are a good many square corners in the world, and that especially in a city lot great skill must be shown in breaking up the straight lines in the flower garden.

The hydrangea is a splendid growth for filling in these ugly places, and will seem to redouble its effort to make large growth and fine bloom when placed under the shelter of the too common high board fence that makes the line of demarcation between one back yard and another in the city.

I have already described in these columns the usefulness of the wire-netting fence, of about three feet in height and which is sold by the foot in all hardware stores; when used to form long wall pockets for plants on the surface of these same ugly board fences. The fencing should be nailed against the boards very securely at one edge, then bands of iron or strips of wire may be passed around at intervals looping the lower edge up so as to make a shallow receptacle. This can be lined with moss, preferably with live lycopodiums and then filled with soil. These receptacles are ideal for delicate vines and ferns, and the inside of the "ugly board fence" can be entirely concealed from view by its use. The hose can be turned upon these receptacles without damage, and the plants thus kept fresh and beautiful.

#### Begonias and Ferns Where Nothing Else Will Grow.

Shelter from wind—yes—that is one requisite for the delicate life of the begonia, and the ferns, too, appreciate being out of a draught, but it is constantly surprising

ers enjoy it, but it is a real delight to the neighbors whose dining-room windows overlook it, and whose courtesy enabled me to see it, as "a vista of my neighbor's garden."

#### Coprosma as a Wall Screen.

Not every full-foliated plant will grow against a wall gracefully. Over and over again I am asked to name some plant that will make a suitable covering or screen at the base of a porch, or against the foundations of a house or as a background against a wall or board fence with other plants near by. I am much pleased with Coprosma for all these purposes.

Coprosma Baueriana comes to us from New Zealand. It has a bright glossy leaf of a brilliant green, the texture being such that if the surface of the leaf were varnished it could not shed dust more readily. Coprosma has not very sturdy habits, and is easily persuaded to lean against the wall for support, and as shown in our illustration it speedily covers the surface. It can be used as well for low hedges, but its place for real service is as I have suggested, against the base of bare walls. One of our illustrations this week shows it against the baseboard of a frame house in San Diego, and the illustration doesn't begin to show the delightful effect of the bright glossy green above the duller blue-green of the lawn.

#### Begonias and Their Culture.

Begonias are considered by many as difficult to handle, but it is an entire mistake, for of all the tender plants which in a colder climate are recognized as belonging only to the hot-house, there is none that has been proven more satisfactory indoors and out, in Southern California, than the begonia. Mrs. Theodosia Shepherd, who has done more than any other one grower in this



COPROSMA SCREEN AGAINST WALL—SAFETY



A Month  
PLANS FOR A  
DENCE NE

By a Sp

T HE drawings show side and ground plan below the foothills in the mountains, bought from E. J. Baker, beauty on account of the left upon it. The grounds are all being done by Grey, architects. The feet deep (counting a simple, old-fashioned green blinds. The first glance to be the as it is that which shows and living-room (and the left;) but this part one of the most interesting reason that the great court yard which, bounded and screened from gola, will be converted and semi-formal gardenous brick-paved area in place, by other walls and flowering plants are back, and arranged so will be a flower garden into this more private

Across the front of the house twenty-five feet wide, owing to the contour of the natural level of brick, will be screened and be a place for con

tinued into a still lower level and the property, there is a converted into another. All of this work has been

leading the driveways, and kitchen gardens, planned to be more and that gardens and houses, thus may rooms of more benefit from the garden in its results to the house. In

Roughly speaking, there are four groups of begonias. The fibrous rooted or winter flowering, semi-tuberous or socotramia, the tuberous or flowering, and the rex or ornamental. Much hybridization has led to the listing of thousands of varieties, and California has not been slow in adding her special to the list, both Mrs. Shepherd and Mr. Burbank having created a number of very choice varieties.

As a house plant, I am particularly pleased with "Fair Rosamond" recommended to me by Mrs. B. and which came from her gardens at Ventura, and for over a year made a lovely spot in the end dining-room window, with a very constant bloom of its rose-pink panicles.

#### KNEW WHOSE DAY IT WAS.

Like many busy fathers, George A. Beaton, president of the American Finance and Securities Company, has his keenest pleasure in talking and playing with his eight-year-old son, Bruce. Since the Beaton moved to their summer home in Plainfield, Bruce has found that his father's commuting sadly interferes with his daily association, Sunday being the only time he is able to spend any great amount of time together. Bruce attaches great importance to the weekly calendar, this day was aptly illustrated recently as Mrs. Beaton was superintending his nightly prayer.

"Now, Bruce," she said, "you must not forget to go to church tomorrow is."

"Tomorrow? Why, it's Sunday," he answered. "Yes, but whose day is Sunday?" asked Mrs. Beaton to impress him with the religious significance of the day.

"Why, it's papa's day!" he quickly answered. "You think I was going to forget that?"—[New York Times.]

Richard Harding Davis is still at Tokio where he is tea houses for Collier's Weekly. The Russells are not entitled to all the sympathy.—[Columbus Daily Citizen.]

the most favorable in the world.  
1901-1902.  
1902-1903.  
1903-1904.

## Grounds.

## A Monrovia Home.

PLANS FOR A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE NEAR THE FOOTHILLS.

By a Special Contributor.

to popularize as well as improve the  
They will grow anywhere that can  
be grown if partially sheltered from  
the sun. All the semperflorens varia-  
tions will stand the sun and give  
them a measure of color all the year." I should  
say that it is advisable to grow the begonias  
in the steady breeze in a measure less  
than necessary to grow them in full  
sun; the selection means more beauty often, but  
plants to shelter to a certain extent, the  
results may be attained.

own garden, several low-growing varie-  
ties for the overhanging leaves of the Philo-  
and my "greenhouse" is the delight of  
the waxy bloom has been constant for  
years, and the plants show no disposition to  
beautiful display.

is also authority for the statement that  
transplanting well, and without care-  
fully handled.

## Flowers

the begonia and the ease of its culture  
are generally known that the beauty  
will be more frequently used as a cut flower.  
are now to be found in the begonias.  
waxed texture of the bloom makes them  
use in combination with rich fabrics and  
the fashion would revel in them as  
they only to be had in the same  
conquest of begonias and fern is the  
greatest offering of the realm of flora  
receive unless it might be of some of the  
chicks.

ble feature as a cut flower is the keep-  
most excellent.

ing, there are four groups or sections  
fibrous rooted or winter flowering,  
sociotrama, the tuberous or summer  
rex or ornamental. Much hybridizing  
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been slow in adding her special beau-  
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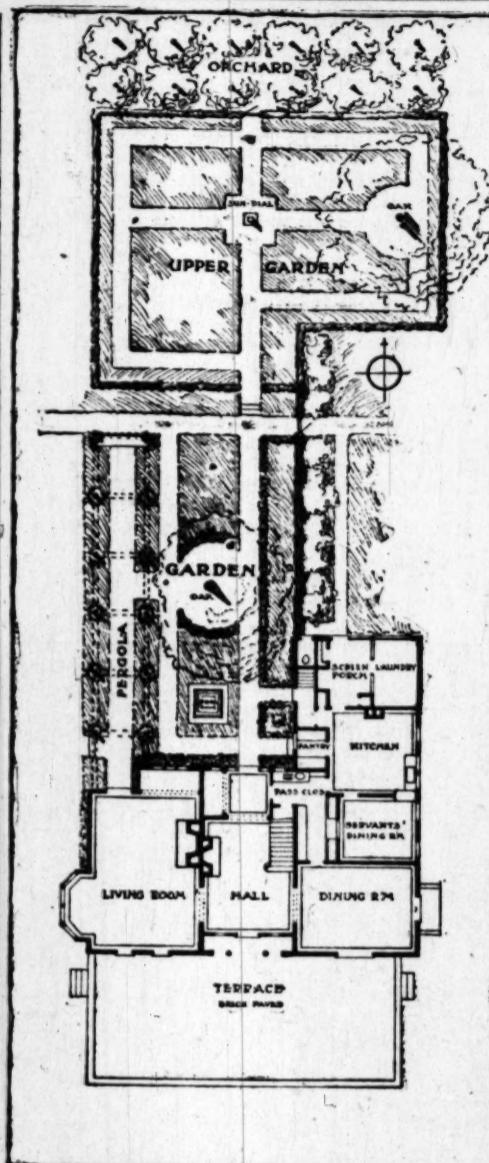
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ding Davis is still at Tokio writing  
for Collier's Weekly. The Russians  
all the sympathy.—[Columbus Dis-

THE drawings shown herewith represent the garden  
side and ground plan of a residence to be built for  
H. S. McKee at Monrovia. The property is situated  
below the foothills in the northeast part of the town, was  
bought from E. J. Baldwin, and is one of exceptional  
beauty on account of the number of magnificent old oaks  
left upon it. The house, stable, and lay-out of the  
grounds are all being designed by Myron Hunt and Elmer  
Grey, architects. The house is sixty feet wide by sixty  
feet deep (counting a kitchen wing,) and is to be of a  
simple, old-fashioned colonial style, painted white, with  
green blinds. The perspective here shown may seem at  
first glance to be the least important view of the house,  
as it is that which shows the rear of the staircase hall  
and living-room (and a kitchen and servant's wing on  
the left;) but this portion of the house has proven to be  
one of the most interesting parts of the problem, for the  
reason that the great oak shown shades a large part of a  
court yard which, bounded on the east by the wing men-  
tioned and screened from the road on the west by a per-  
gola, will be converted into an out-of-door living-room  
and semi-formal garden. It will be enhanced by a gen-  
erous brick-paved area beneath the tree, used as a loung-  
ing place, by other walks and seats, and by a lily pool  
and flowering plants and shrubs in profusion. Further  
back and arranged so as to include another large oak,  
will be a flower garden on higher ground looking down  
into this more private garden.

Across the front of the house there will be a great terrace  
twenty-five feet wide and sixty feet long, which,  
owing to the contour of the ground, will be considerably  
above the natural level elsewhere. It will be paved with  
brick, will be screened from the sun by spacious awnings,  
and be a place for comfortable chairs and ornamental  
potted trees and palms. Looking from this terrace south  
to a still lower level and across the southeast corner of the  
property, there is a dry wash, part of which is to be  
converted into another lily pond.

All of this work has been laid out by the architects, in-  
cluding the driveways, arranging of flower beds, flower  
and kitchen gardens, paddocks, hedges and fences. It is  
going to be more and more appreciated in this country  
that gardens and houses should be so planned together,  
that may rooms often be disposed so as to derive  
more benefit from the garden than they otherwise would,  
while the garden in its turn may be planted with better  
suited to the house. In England where both house plan-  
ning and garden planning are older arts, they have long  
been so studied, and the great charm of English houses  
and gardens bears testimony to the value of the method.  
It is not the architect's province to have an intimate  
knowledge of the culture of plants, trees and shrubs, but  
he should know enough about them to decide where these  
architectural adjuncts should be placed with reference to  
buildings. The men who do know about the growth  
of plants rarely have a sufficient knowledge of archi-  
tectural values to consider these two points together;  
whereas the handling of grounds will often make or com-  
promise an architectural design. Aimless walks and  
lives, for instance, often deprive of dignity buildings  
which many months of study have been devoted to  
the, on the other hand, a great group of eucalyptus or  
 Monterey pine placed at just the right point in the  
 grounds of a building, might not only wonderfully enhance  
 its beauty, but eventually prove a landmark for  
 the around. An architect may have such broad  
 sense of foliage constantly in mind while designing his  
 buildings and demonstrate their importance in his per-  
 spective drawings; and one of the most interesting de-  
 velopments in the growth of American architecture, during  
 the last ten or fifteen years, is the constantly greater  
 extent to which the better trained architects are thus  
 drawing their attention to what has been aptly styled  
 landscape architecture, to differentiate it from the more  
 static position of the landscape gardener.

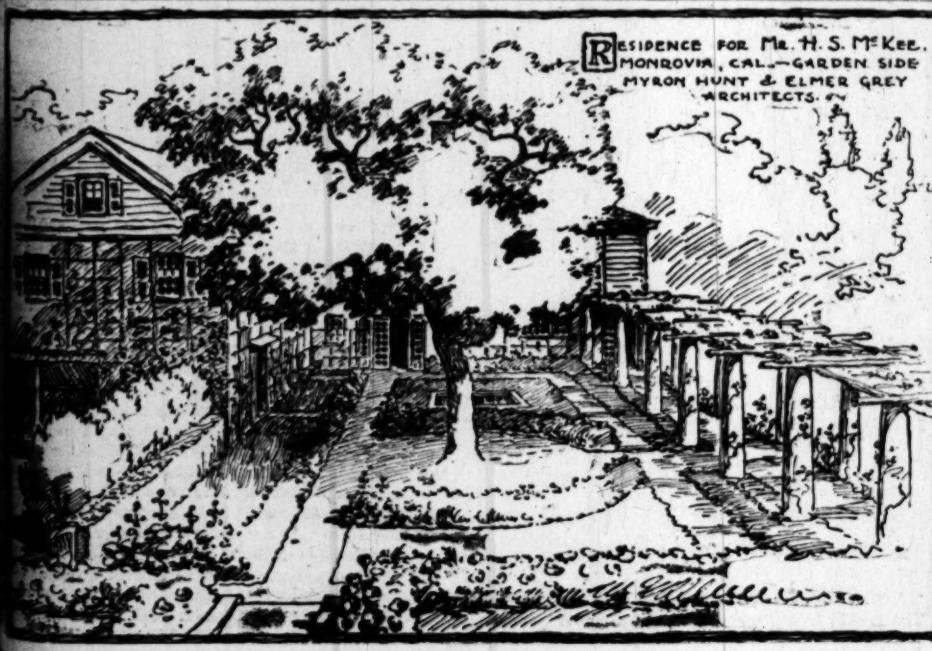


GROUND PLAN M'KEE HOME.

## A FOUR-DOLLAR GOLD COIN.

A four-dollar gold coin, probably the only one of its kind in existence, is on exhibition at the Germania National Bank in Milwaukee. It belongs to Dr. Charles J. Lange and is valued by the bank officials at \$200, although this is only approximate. The piece of gold is of the same diameter as a five-dollar gold piece, but thinner. On its face is the well-known "Liberty head," without the cap, however. Around this are thirteen stars interspersed with the letters "6 G 3 S 7 C 7 Grams." The exact meaning of these letters none of the bank officials has ascertained. On the reverse of the coin is a five-pointed star, into which is cut the inscription, "One stella—400 cents." Around it are the words "E Pluribus Unum, Deo Est Gloria," and around these, forming the rim of this side of the coin, are the words "United States of America. Four Dol." About fifteen years ago this coin was sent to Washington by the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, but the only information obtained was that the coin is genuine. —[Milwaukee Sentinel].

Nothing saved Kansas City from another disastrous flood but a cessation of the rainfall. Come to think of it, that's all that saved Noah.—[Kansas City Journal].



RESIDENCE OF H. S. MCKEE—GARDEN SIDE.



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EVER BEARING WINTER RHUBARB

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any finish.Artistic  
Designs.JOHN A. SMITH. Designer and  
Manufacturer

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that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur. The newspaper report that the

June 12, 1904.

## Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

### FAVORITE GEMS.

#### FANCIES OF THE PASSING SHOW AND LIFETIME TREASURES.

By a Special Contributor.

PRECIOUS stones have been a means of adornment for countless generations and have been sought for and fought for by men, sometimes leaving a trail of blood in their wake such as followed the mysterious, jeweled "King's Anus," which Mowgli, Kipling's jungle hero, took with him from the buried treasure, hidden and forgotten save by the old cobra that guarded it beneath the ruined city of "Cold Lairs."

Gems have also been thought to possess a meaning, and to speak as various a language as flowers, and if we are to believe Owen Wister, in his book, "The Virginian," the sweet significance of the birthstone had not died out of the land in "wild and woolly" Wyoming when the modern "Molly Stark" wore a ring of opals and diamonds for her cowboy lover. And to bring it down to a still later date, a leading jeweler in this city informed me that the fancy for wearing one's own birthstone is still so

#### APRIL.

"She who from April dates her years,  
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears  
For vain repentance flow: this stone  
Emblem of innocence is known."

#### MAY.

"Who first beholds the light of day  
In spring's sweet flowery month of May,  
And wears an emerald all her life  
Shall be a loved and happy wife."

#### JUNE.

"Who comes with summer to the earth  
And owes to June her day of birth,  
With ring of pearl upon her hand  
Can health and wealth, long life command."

#### JULY.

"The glowing ruby should adorn  
Those who in warm July are born,  
Then will they be exempt and free  
From Love's doubts and anxiety."

Speaking of rhymes and superstitions, the old notion anent the opal has died out, and the opal is the stone of the hour in point of popularity. Its beauty has triumphed over its unlucky reputation, now nearly every other ring that is sold contains opals set in some manner of fashion.

The old-time opals were mined in Hungary, and the miners' children were poor, weakly beings, as the children are wont to be, there arose the idea that the beautiful translucent stone with fiery lights in it of hearts brought ill luck to its possessor. The opals in Hungary are worn out now, along with the superstition, though it ruled right royally for many years. This really exquisite stone has come into its own. The only Hungarian opals remaining in this country are very old ones, and to say that an opal is of Hungarian origin is to say that it is very old indeed.

The girl in the picture this week is wearing a set of exquisitely set opal rings of the most up-to-date signs, and it will be noted that the designs of the date opal rings are really very like the old clusterings of a date long past, the "Princess" ring is one of the sad story of probably took its name.

Pinned on one side we have pictured is an heirloom in a cluster setting that have been passed down through several generations, carefully preserved, but the girl in the picture is so pure that it is difficult to find the finger nail, while the pearls are valued at

Many people have a cluster setting that have been passed down through several generations, carefully preserved, but the girl in the picture is so pure that it is difficult to find the finger nail, while the pearls are valued at

Shut away from the sun and lose their color, discolored a sun bath beauty. So take your who possesses them, and sunlight as they do. And you may wash your hands if you are careful to placing them in sawdust, the especial kind known ornaments of the che

In the class with the opals in point of popularity are the beauteous and hard stones, the finest come in color, as well as having pretty stones are being used, and one Colorado pretty turquoise necklace in shape and design, is a most effective wear, though one whose uses for the turquoise the deep blue of the Persian New Mexican stone is exceedingly pretty.

Old things are becoming one of the prettiest light of day are the more stunning in appearance, tells me that large rings are being brought out to restore the popularity of the thong fancy that has the golden cross attached to the band about half of the little hoop of gold about the finger, are the popular ones, and the circlet ring is still favored for an engagement ring, while the wedding ring now is the plain (and here again it is the old) Tiffany wedding ring. The edges of the ring are rounded as the square edges of a few years ago are finger unmercifully, and this one of rounding gold is the most sensible and comfortable.

The diamond is the favorite stone for combining the opal in a ring, for the brilliance of the diamond seems to enhance the luster of the opal, but pearls are also used much in this connection and also small. For the diamond ring of today the solitaire or the setting holds the popular favor, and on watches especially noticeable that the solitaire is the most used, using a diamond, and on one of the handsome watches shown in our sheet there is a single diamond set into the back that gleams like the first dewdrop of the sun's prismatic hues.

A magnificent diamond pin that is fastened in the gown of the girl in the picture is a valued possession of a Los Angeles woman, and she does well to treasure it as it is a crescent of fifteen magnificent stones from South Africa, and the colors of the fifteen stones vary from coffee brown to a blue white.

The passion for pearls is being revived now, and fine pearls are rare and very precious, though few are good judges of them; a man may be a connoisseur as regards diamonds but have almost no knowledge regarding these milky beauties. One who has read the beautiful story, "The Chaplet of Pearls," by Ch. M. Yonge, and later on in the history of France the called "Stray Pearls," will realize how they were



frequent that a card, showing the stones for each month of the year is kept in the showcase close at hand to decide any controversy on this point. And now an old scrapbook has yielded up its treasure of verses for the benefit of the readers of The Times who may have forgotten their lucky star or stone. The old verses seem to have been penned only for women, but I am told that the rule applies to men as well:

#### JANUARY.

"By her who in this month is born  
No gem save garnets should be worn;  
They will insure her constancy,  
True friendship and fidelity."

#### FEBRUARY.

"The February born will find  
Sincerity and peace of mind;  
Freedom from passion and from care  
If they the amethyst will wear."

#### MARCH.

"Who on this world of ours their eyes  
In March first open, shall be wise:  
In days of peril firm and brave  
And wear a bloodstone to their grace."

#### AUGUST.

"Wear a sardonyx, or for thee  
No conjugal felicity:  
The August born without this stone  
Tis said must live unloved and lone."

#### SEPTEMBER.

"A maiden born when autumn leaves  
Are rustling in September's breeze,  
A sapphire on her brow should bind,  
'Twill cure diseases of the mind."

#### OCTOBER.

"October's child is born for woe,  
And life's vicissitudes must know,  
But lay an opal on her breast,  
And hope will lull those words to rest."

#### NOVEMBER.

"Who first comes to this world below  
With drear November's fog and snow,  
Should prize the topaz's amber hue,  
Emblem of friends and lovers true."

#### DECEMBER.

"If cold December gave you birth,  
The month of snow and ice and mirth,  
Place on your hand a turquoise blue;  
Success will bless whate'er you do."

now, and is found in the pearls as well as in the opals in fashion to match the 1830 gowns that make the girls today look like the portraits of their grandmothers, hang sedately upon the walls.

The cluster setting, or the circlet ring, where the band about half of the little hoop of gold about the finger, are the popular ones, and the circlet ring is still favored for an engagement ring, while the wedding ring now is the plain (and here again it is the old) Tiffany wedding ring. The edges of the ring are rounded as the square edges of a few years ago are finger unmercifully, and this one of rounding gold is the most sensible and comfortable.

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June 12, 1904.

## ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

21

harters.

times and superstitions, the old superstition has died out, and the opal is the star in point of popularity. Its natural birth over its unlucky reputation, and every other ring that is sold is an opal, or set in some manner of fashion.

Opals were mined in Hungary, and as the were poor, weakly beings, as miners used to be, there arose the idea that this cent stone with fiery lights in its heart will bring ill luck to its possessor. The miners worn out now, along with the superstition, ruled right royally for many years, and this stone has come into its own again. The opals remaining in this country are said to say that an opal is of Hungarian origin, that it is very old indeed.

A picture this week is wearing a number of opal rings of the most up-to-date style. It should be noted that the designs of the up-to-date are really very like the old cluster rings of the past. The "Princess" ring it is called.

In these days, and now, she who has a rope of pearls to wind about her throat or to twine in her hair a la Mary Stuart, is rich indeed and the envied of many. Even those of comparative wealth can indulge the fancy for one of these dainty pearl necklaces of four or five strands, held together at intervals with the golden clasp or braces which fasten close about the throat. The lorgnette chain, which can be used for a fan as well, and which is attached to the handsome gold lorgnette which the picture girl is holding, has pearls caught at intervals in the chain, and is one of the prettiest as well as the newest of its kind. In the cheap imitations of these chains there are some pretty conceits in gun metal with the pearls, or the amber, or the amethyst, enmeshed in the links of the chain, and there are even some of the latest importations from Paris of the fashion chains which have huge peacock eyes instead of the small pearls or other stones.

The la Valliere ornament, which many bridegrooms are bestowing upon their brides instead of the proverbial sunburst of a few years ago, is frequently made with pearls at the end of the pendants that dangle from the exquisitely-fine gold chain, as the one is shown on the picture girl, though the La Valliere is applied to any chain with these little pendants in front, and as the style has emanated from France one is immediately reminded of the sad story of Louise Le Valliere, from which it probably took its name.

Pinned on one side of the lacy bodice of the girl which we have pictured is a valuable pearl ornament which is an heirloom in a certain Los Angeles family, who have cherished it for nearly a hundred years, and have a charming story of its vicissitudes in the Far East before they became possessed of it. The gold of its setting is so pure that it is soft, and one can scratch it with the finger nail, while the pearls are two magnificent oriental pearls valued at about \$1000 apiece.

Many people have these fine old pearls in the beautiful cluster setting that has come to them from a former generation, carefully laid away in jeweler's cotton to preserve them, but they would probably be astonished to know that the pearl to keep its life and luster needs the sunshine, plenty of sunshine, and it is as sensitive to the kind of treatment it should have as a new-born babe.

Shut away from the sunlight they grow dead and dull and lose their color, but if they are not too hopelessly discolored a sun bath will restore much of its original beauty. So take your pearls out, dear fortunate ladies who possess them, and let them have the God-given air and sunlight as they enhance the beauty of your person. And you may wash your pearls as you do your diamonds if you are careful to dry every particle of moisture by putting them in sawdust for a few moments and then drying them in the sun. Fresh-water pearls, and the special kind known as Baroque pearls, make pretty ornaments of the cheaper kind.

In the class with the diamonds and pearls and opals in point of popularity is the turquoise, of which many lustrous and hard stones are brought from Persia. In fact, the finest come from Persia, and they keep their color, as well as having a desirable hardness, but many pretty stones are being constantly mined in America, and one Colorado variety is becoming noted. A pretty turquoise necklace, resembling a pearl necklace in shape and design, is shown on the page today, and is a most effective way to wear these turquoise stones, though one whose month is December will find many for the turquoise blue, and if one cannot afford the deep blue of the Persian stone, why, the Arizona and New Mexican stone will probably be cheap enough, and exceedingly pretty.

Old things are become new with a vengeance now, and one of the prettiest revivals that is now seeing the light of day are the strings of gold beads. Nothing is more stunning in appearance, and my friend, the jeweler, tells me that large gold beads, exceedingly valuable, are being brought out of treasure chests and given to him to restore the pristine freshness, that they can be worn about the throat and about the waist. Another quaint fancy that has a nun-like suggestion about it is the golden cross attached to a thread-like chain. Now, crosses may all look alike to you, but there is a great difference in the cross of the Episcopalian faith and the Roman cross, and mayhap one would like the cross nearest to one's faith, if one was neither a Romanist nor an Episcopalian and still desired to wear a cross. The Roman cross is the cross with one piece longer than the other, and not the same length, like the Maltese cross, while the Episcopalian cross has an enlargement at the intersection of the two pieces for the putting on of the letters with which it is usually inscribed. The ends of the cross pieces also have an ornamental termination.

In bracelets the Nethersole, and a certain new fancy has recently appeared, the Almah, which has an oriental air in its linked band which encircles the arm, the most used, but bracelets do not seem to be the fashion that they were a few years ago. In watches there is a certain precious little novelty which is owned by a jeweler in Los Angeles which is the smallest watch in the world, though there is one that has recently been sent to the World's Fair which is said to be as small. This little beauty of a Swiss watch could be covered with a dime, case and all, and is a dainty little bow of gold that surmounts the chatelaine.

The other watch which we have pictured is very small and dainty, and the ornamental back has the solid setting that was mentioned above. With seal rings for men, and the pretty "Peggy From" leather bags for women, and the college pins for college boys and girls, and Nubian heads for stickpins for the older ones, we have exhausted a few of the specialties of the jeweler's shop, but there are still the painted shirt-waist sets, which are taking like fire in the city now, and are painted by local talent, many other pretty conceits.

## WAY TO EARN PIN MONEY.

## A LITTLE ADVICE ALONG THE LINE OF ECONOMY.

By a Special Contributor.

Every girl, and boy, too, for that matter, should have a regular allowance of pin money to start with. This sounds a little as though one were to say a girl can make money by having it given to her. But it really means that the average girl has neither the time nor the strength to actually earn money, but that with an allowance she can make money by saving it.

The only way a girl can learn economy, can cultivate her individual taste and develop her judgment, is by handling money of her own. If a girl can have only fifty cents a week for ribbons and fancy work and a chance to "treat" her chums, then she will cultivate fifty cents' worth of sense, and if she has a dollar a week she will think a dollar's worth.

If, on the other hand, a girl has too large an allowance, she will grow careless and extravagant. Her income must be limited enough to force her to think. Mother will make a great mistake if she gives nickels or dimes on Saturday to make up for Tuesday's extravagance. If a girl is embarrassed at the end of the week because she was extravagant at the beginning, she has learned a lesson in economy that she will remember.

But don't bother her too much at the start about the way she uses her money. Just help her when she does not think. When she comes to mother in tears and despair over the limited capacity of ten cents for compassing all the desires of youth, explain to her how she could have avoided it all by thinking, how just this sort of thing sometimes happens to mother or father if they do not think, and that everybody has to suffer for their own mistakes.

Most girls learn quickly enough to use a small income intelligently, and to so plan that they can not only meet their own little expenses, but now and then save enough to buy a rose for mother, or a magazine for father.

So a girl really makes money by saving it. If she has only fifty cents a week, she can save ten cents from an ice-cream soda, five cents from a trolley ride, where the walk will really do her good, and ten cents on her writing pads, by hunting about for cheap ones instead of leaving father to buy expensive ones. Some time mother will add ten cents to her allowance because she has been so sweet to the small atom of a sister, or five cents because she has been a dear and darning the family stockings.

But above all things, our girl can save by taking care of the articles she buys with her pin money. There is very little wear and tear on ribbons, and stocks, and collars, and belts, and gloves, if only they are put away with invariable neatness and cleaned promptly and carefully.

When you suggest cleaning things, most girls instantly fancy they smell gasoline, and picture themselves going about the schoolroom and at their little parties smelling like a horrid gashouse, and the idea is not a popular one. Nor should it be, for every nice girl wants to be fresh and wholesome and fragrant, and every nice grown-up person wants her to be.

If a girl is to save money out of a small allowance, she must know how to clean her ribbons and laces, and how to do it economically and easily. One young school girl, who is a positive financier with her one dollar a week, declares that she gets better effects and saves more money by cleaning with borax water than she ever has in any other way. Her experience is that if borax is used right, it cleans without any injury to the most delicate fabric, and is the cheapest of any cleaning preparation. In fact, it doesn't cost anything at all, because her mother is glad to supply a pinch or so a week for the encouragement of economy.

"I manage in this way," explains the financier of fifteen. "When I want to wash my laces and turn-over collars and linen stocks, I put about half a teaspoonful of borax into a bowl of almost hot water; then I rub the articles lightly with castile soap and dip them up and down in the water, and in two or three minutes I find them all snowy white; next I rinse them in clear warm water, followed by a dip in cold water, and clap them until they are nearly dry, and press them on the wrong side. If I press them when they are really wet, they come out too stiff, and if pressed when entirely dry they are apt to hold the wrinkles.

"For washing colored ribbons or colored silk embroidery, I use just a pinch of borax to a bowl or half a pail of warm water, adding a tablespoonful of salt. While the borax attacks the soil and stain, the salt holds the color, and the combination returns the most soiled ribbon or bit of embroidery to its original color and cleanliness. All colored pieces I rinse in warm salt water, and then in clear cold water; these, too, I clap in a big towel and then in my hands until they are nearly dry. They are all pressed with a hot iron on the wrong side, and I always put paper or cloth over a ribbon, so that both sides look new.

"And do you know, even mother can't tell my washed ribbons and laces from new. After the laces are clapped nearly dry I pull out the edges into perfect shape and press them carefully, so that the little loops on the edges look like unwashed lace. I always make a point of testing my irons, so that they never scratch or scorch anything.

"I am so careful about my laundry work and so proud about it that sometimes I think that my embroidered neck-scarfs and pillow covers and bureau scarfs look prettier after I have washed them than they did when they were new.

"And I make extra money now and then by doing up the center pieces, bureau scarfs and doilies for mother. She likes my way of doing them, and says it

is economical, for I have never injured a single piece. "And it really doesn't take very much time. I usually start my washing Saturday morning right after breakfast, and it only takes me about two hours to do a week's supply for mother and me, and then we are tidy for the week and I am fifteen or twenty cents ahead. And by ten o'clock or a little after, I am ready for a holiday of fun."

This clever girl also uses borax water to clean her skirts and wash her wool waists, and to freshen the rugs and curtains in her own room at the house-cleaning time. But these things are not done each week unless there is some special disaster, so she does not count them a regular weekly saying.

"Why, all the girls think I am the most extravagant thing at school, with my fresh laces and ribbons, and I'm sure I spend the least money of any of them"—this to her mother of a Saturday morning. And her mother is very glad that she insisted upon regular pin money, so there would be an impulse "to make money by saving it."

## MARY ANNABLE FANTON.

SOMETHING INTERESTING.

Towne: I see our friend De Riter is the author of something really interesting at last.

Browne: Indeed? I haven't seen it.

Towne: Of course not. It only arrived last night. I understand the doctor says it's one of the finest boys he ever saw.—[Detroit Free Press].

Decidedly more than a mere "EVOLUTION."  
As a matter of fact, a "REVOLUTION."

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June 12, 1904

## Farming in California—The Land and Its Products.

### FIELD NOTES.

J. W. Jeffrey, Agricultural Editor

#### Neglected Trees.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has been so widely known as the banner section of the continent for well-kept orchards that one case of general neglect stands out most prominently. It is a case where hundreds of trees planted last spring have been left standing just as they were when set out. Most of the tops are dead, and altogether the young orchard forms a disreputable and hence a damaging appearance. Such orcharding is most discouraging to prospective investors; most expensive to the owners, who have procured a new foreman to try to bring the place into better conditions. The soil is all right, the land has plenty of water, and only neglect is the cause of the failure. There should be a general protest from the neighbors against neglected premises, whenever found, as they not only discredit a community, but become the harbor for insect pests and diseases.

#### Culls for Fertilizer.

PROF. S. M. WOODBRIDGE has published through a bulletin issued by the Southern California Academy of Sciences some comparisons of the value of orange culls and barnyard manures for fertilization. It would seem of enough importance to justify more complete investigation than has been given this question, as the prevailing opinion has been that orange culls are of little material value. From the bulletin it appears they are of considerable importance, having one-fifth the phosphoric acid, one-half the nitrogen and one-half the potash of average stable manures. If orange culls are well distributed through the orchard, three to six tons to the acre, they can be cultivated in during the season, thus keeping the required humus in the soil and avoiding the necessity of purchasing manure and its consequent disagreeable odor. Prof. Woodbridge says it is useless to compost cull oranges, as they make a most disagreeable mess, expensive to handle, besides the very chemical action that goes on in the compost heap is beneficial to the soil and should go on in the orchard.

#### Puffy Fruit.

M. R. HECKER of Philadelphia, who reads the Sunday Times, has written me a letter attempting to explain the cause of puffedness of oranges. He says the trouble arises from over-irrigation. Too much irrigation moisture near the coast where the atmosphere is rather humid and over-stimulating, is the cause of the trouble in the estimation of the correspondent. "A dry, but bland air conduces to exemption from scale and to high coloring of smooth skin. But less in number or quantity, and excelsior in quality, appearance, uniformity of size and shape will prevent glutting the market, insure profitable returns and steady recurrence of bearing. The gain is so certain that faith is superseded by knowledge, warranted by reason. In certain parts of England extra fine gooseberries are grown on the thinning plan and shaping the plant like a tree, affording more sun and ample spacing for the site. Am I not in equity entitled to a remuneration for suggesting a rational remedy which inures to the benefit of many persons?"

The growers can look over the above suggestions and see what they are worth. They are paying very little for suggestions this year. The over supply of oranges to which Mr. Hecker refers is a relative matter, depending not so much upon the size of the California crop, possibly, as upon the competing supply of fruit from other sources.

#### Cultural Reforms.

A letter recently received from Dr. J. H. Reed of Riverside is written an indorsement of the position taken in this department some weeks ago regarding the necessity of improvement in cultural methods such as withholding raw manures and excessive irrigation. Mr. Reed writes that Mr. Powell, the governmental expert, will give strict attention to the cultural phases of the citrus fruit business, as well as to the scientific handling of the fruit after it is matured. "In the matter of fertilization it is not laboratory work that is needed now. In my opinion it is field demonstration carried on by trained experts on a scale large enough and continued long enough to demonstrate what results may be expected from given material applied under given conditions in actual practice. Individuals equipped with sufficient intelligence and means may settle these practical questions to their own satisfaction at least, and preach their results to others, but from long observation I find that individual opinion on such matters, however well founded, has little effect in changing general practice, to say nothing of the increment of error liable to creep into limited experimentation, hence I think nothing short of exhaustive government investigation will serve as with practical answers and permanency."

"Here in Riverside some years ago," continues the letter, "good results seemed to follow the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, and large amounts were applied till the aggregate expense was enormous without corresponding returns. A year or two ago excessive use of barnyard manures commenced. It is but a short time since a car of stable manure from the city was seldom seen here. The past year they have come in by the hundreds. It is too soon to notice results, but at best it is all guess work. I believe this sort of thing may and ought to be corrected by governmental investigation or rather demonstration."

Citrus fruit growers will be pleased to know that some progress has been made toward this practical demonstration. Indeed, some work has already been done by the State station. A tract of twenty acres has been secured, and planted last year to orange trees. No fertilizers have as yet been used on these trees. The tract will be plotted for commercial and stable manure tests to be continued for several years. There will be no lack of means of carrying on the work after the first year, and the people who have been in doubt upon any cultural question should coöperate with Mr. Powell and his assistants that solution of the difficulties may be more certain.

#### A New Suggestion.

REFERRING to a note published last week upon the pollination of the walnut bloom, a friend with an investigating turn says it would be possible to secure a good setting of walnuts, regardless of weather conditions, by collecting and preserving the catkins after they have fallen upon the ground, and, later, throwing them upon the branches after the heavy rains have ceased. He secured a spoonful of pollen from a handful of catkins after they had remained upon the ground a long time. I believe the theory is good, but it might be impractical to fertilize the later bloom commercially in this way. It is known that the pollen of many species of trees will retain its vitality for years, and that the pollen of the walnut is very tenacious of life. In this connection the story of the pollination of the date in Northern Africa is to the point. When one tribe makes war against another the conquerors sometimes go through the district and cut out every male date tree as a punishment to the conquered tribe. This destroys the date crops till a new lot of staminate trees are grown, a process of years. But the wary tribesmen are prepared for such an emergency and draw upon their supply of pollen stored perhaps for years in quills and sealed up for just such an emergency. In this country artificial pollination is the rule and it is little trouble to lay aside the surplus every year for the exigencies of war or climate. It would be a good idea for some one to experiment next season with artificial pollination of the walnut, as it might be possible to get three or four nuts to the bunch where two are seldom seen in some portions of the walnut country. If weakness in flower fertilization be the cause of so few fruits maturing in each bunch of bloom artificial pollination would pay for itself over and over if it can be made effective.

#### Friends in Need.

A RANCHER who is very much in trouble over insect pests asks if there is not danger of introducing some species of ladybird that will prove a pest, in the efforts to destroy scale with parasitic insects. There is little or no danger from this source. All the ladybugs with a few unimportant exceptions are predaceous in their habits. They feed almost altogether upon small insects and upon the eggs of larger species. On this coast the ladybugs are the most beneficial of all insects to the fruit grower. The twice-stabbed ladybug is a constant friend of the farmer; the Vedalia has done the greatest work ever accomplished by a beneficial insect; the Rhizobius is a friend in need, not very effective in extermination, but a constant restraint upon more than one pest and only one or two species here do harm to farm crops. There is prevalent a yellow ladybird clothed with forked spines that is severe with squashes, melons and cucumbers, but it must not be classed with the leaf beetles, which do not belong to the ladybird family. One with two black stripes upon each wing cover, and another with six black spots upon each cover are Diabrotica, and are very destructive in this section upon cucumber and allied plants as well as upon certain varieties of fruit trees. The true ladybugs should not be disgraced by having the leaf beetles classed with them when these two insects belong to different families. It is not just to the farmers' greatest insect friend.

#### The Orange Season.

THE present season does not seem to be altogether bad for the citrus fruit business after all has been considered. At a recent farmers' meeting which I had the pleasure of attending more than one speaker made statements that were of a decidedly optimistic character. All the later orange shipments have done well, Mr. Woodford stating at that meeting that the Ontario growers will receive more money by the end of the season than upon any former year. Mr. P. J. Dreher of Pomona made some very encouraging statements as to the aggregate results from his section. On another occasion one of the largest shippers in the State said that his people would realize 90 cents per box on the average upon their oranges and lemons. To those who shipped to the earlier markets the results could scarcely have been worse, and that unfortunately includes a large percentage of the growers of the State. Consideration of the necessity of growing better shipping fruit has taken a deep hold upon the farmers of Southern California. There is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, but all agree that it must be looked into thoroughly at once, whether the difficulties arise from cultural or transportation causes. I find there is a much better feeling among the ranchers as to the future of the citrus fruit industry. At the farmers' meeting referred to, the subject of by-products was given conspicuous attention, being referred to a committee selected from each section, of men whose interest in the proposition will advance the cause if it can be done. This phase of the question has been given special

attention in the editorial columns of The Times, and hope the interest will become enlivened to such an extent that there will be no culls to be debated upon at fairs, giving the markets a greater proportion of good fruit and outlet for the good but unmarketable products in the way of by-products.

#### Bad Peach Conditions.

MUCH complaint is heard this year concerning dormancy of the peach-tree foliage. The same trouble occurred about five years ago, when the leaves upon thousands of trees did not appear till the middle of summer. At that time it was attributed to the fact that the leaf buds started early and were subjected to cold weather in March, causing stoppage of growth and consequent souring of the sap. Whatever the cause, it has had a dampening effect upon the growing of the peach here. As to leaf curl, that is with us always. The fungus that causes curl is peculiar to the peach, affecting no growth except that fruit and its near relatives. Some trees are far more subject to this malady than others, budded or improved varieties. Although subject largely to climatic influences the conditions for its production are almost always present. In reply to a letter recently received on this subject I will remind the writer that the trouble came out all right five years ago, and we have no doubt they will recover and become foliated all right before the season is over. The almond is not affected with the fungus even when directly exposed to them, which might be evidence that the peach is not an evolution of the almond, as Mr. Darwin claimed. I do not know that the curl has been successfully combated in commercial orchards, although it is subject to control through the ordinary fungicides.

Prof. N. B. Pierce in his treatise upon peach-leaf curl places the peach acreage in this country at 507,736 acres, 42 per cent. of which suffered some loss from this malady. The average for the entire area was \$4.60 per acre damage to the fruit crop from the curl disease. The average peach crop of the United States is valued at \$10 per acre.

#### About the Poultry Station.

THAT the poultry industry in Southern California is getting more important every year and becoming established upon a firmer commercial basis is patent to anyone who will take the trouble to go about the subject of Los Angeles or visit the larger towns of this part of the State. It will be a long time before it will reach the importance assumed at Petaluma, but the fact is that good money is being made in poultry here every year in the year. I am sure a good many of the poultrymen do not know that the Legislature has recognized the need for more scientific and practical investigation of the business in this State in the establishment of an experimental station. This institution is located at Petaluma by terms of the act appropriating \$5000 for that purpose. All poultrymen now have a source of appeal in their faculties, in addition to the excellent authorities they have always had locally. Letters addressed to the "California Poultry Experiment Station," Petaluma, should bring latest information obtainable upon the subject of the raising. The act passed by the last Legislature establishing the station is as follows:

"Section 1. There is hereby established in the county of Sonoma, at or near the city of Petaluma, a poultry experiment station, to be known as the 'California Poultry Experiment Station.'

"Section 2. The purposes of said station shall be the study of the diseases of poultry to ascertain the cause of such diseases, and to recommend treatment for prevention and cure of the same; to ascertain the relative value of poultry foods for the production of flesh, fat, and feathers; to recommend methods of sanitation, to conduct investigations for the purpose of securing results conducive to the promotion of the poultry interests of the State. This act shall be liberally construed to end that the station hereby established may at all times contribute to the technical and general knowledge of public upon the subject of poultry husbandry.

"Section 3. The said station shall be under the supervision of the director of the Agricultural Experimentations of the State of California, who shall, from time to time, cause to be issued bulletins of information regarding the care of poultry."

#### Walnut Prospects.

A TRIP through the walnut district of Whittier a few days ago reveals the fact that there will be a splendid crop in many cases, a fair yield in a large number of orchards and perhaps a satisfactory turn-out over the average for the whole territory. Those who have thought that the walnut industry is on the decline should take a run through some of the groves I have seen within the last few days. They will then see that walnut growing is about the liveliest business in the catalogue. There is no evidence of blight, and that malady eliminated, the industry is as stable as any farming enterprise upon the continent. If anyone can find a more vigorous or beautiful picture of orcharding than the average walnut grove presents, he should photograph it and send it to Commissioner Wiggins for exhibition.

#### DAIRYING.

##### Keeping a Cow.

TO keep the same cow in a city year after year may not be good policy, as cattle and sheep must, in order to maintain health, have the run of a pasture some of their lives. I would therefore advise you not to

keep any one cow in a city. As it is mine for your family use, to start in with, a flow and what a grade Ayrshire or be the best for you in the way of above all.

As to feed in the roughage. Always clover and timothy, some well-cured grain ration can be oats, 100 pounds; cornmeal, 50 pounds. Other rations could be palatable, and will meet with. As to a pound of grain to a cow weighing a thousand pounds in the morning who live in cities also turnips and carrots, milking or the milk three times a day, in a portion of the stall, keep in sawdust. Either in exercise as often as from flies, and when the cabbage is in the ground, eat fat, sell her and keep profitably in V. S. in Tribune F.

Breeding Light Horses.

GEOERGE M. ROBERTSON, of any great horse that fail to bring profit. In the great dominates if any horse dealer what is the numbers of unclassified will be: 'Trotting cause draft blood the light breeds is market at present extremely scarce. are much more difficult and weight. The horse is by far the most market calls for. In a high individual a course of handling if a man would break the horse standing the trouble is plain that the majority of horses are heavily fed and given in filth. While the opinion as to what kind of horse, it is certainly clean or the animal kind. The best treat foot, thoroughly, so the horse will stand, if all the crevices of the hold it in place; this

Thrush in Horses.

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How to Prevent Swarms.

FOR those who work form, the care of very difficult. A large swarm moved and the honey there is not usually hives used for securing them. They must be care the best results, which conditions seem often almost even to keep all the colonies. A good experienced bee master, but weakening the industry. Bee keepers to secure the

Where one desires to work and perhaps no more employed than giving ne provided one can be re of course not as much as where the bee keeping surplus. But with our short season large amount of surplus

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Station. Industry in Southern California is important every year and becoming a farmer commercial basis is patent to take the trouble to go about the suburbs visit the larger towns of this part of the country for a long time before it will reach the city of Petaluma, but the fact is that being made in poultry here every month sure a good many of the poultries the Legislature has recognized the call and practical investigation of the business in the establishment of an experiment station is located at Petaluma by the appropriating \$5000 for that purpose. We have a source of appeal in their decision to the excellent authorities they have.

Letters addressed to the "California Experiment Station," Petaluma, should bring the information obtainable upon the subject of fowl passed by the last Legislature established as follows:

There is hereby established in the county near the city of Petaluma, a poultry experiment to be known as the "California Poultry

purposes of said station shall be the purposes of poultry to ascertain the causes and to recommend treatment for the same; to ascertain the relative methods for the production of flesh, fat, eggs, and to recommend methods of sanitation, and regulations for the purpose of securing the promotion of the poultry interests. The act shall be liberally construed to the extent hereby established may at all times technical and general knowledge of the object of poultry husbandry.

Said station shall be under the supervision of the Agricultural Experiment Station of California, who shall, from time to time, issue bulletins of information regarding poultry.

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#### DAIRYING.

The cow in a city year after year will, as cattle and sheep must, in order to have the run of a pasture some place should therefore advise you not to aim

keep any one cow beyond the ten months you are in the city. As it is milk, with a little cream, you wish for your family use, I would advise you to have a fresh cow to start in with, and be sure you get one of a large milk flow and what is called a persistent milker. A high-grade Ayrshire or perhaps a half-blood Holstein would be the best for you. Be sure to get one of good constitution and, above all, a good feeder, with good digestion.

As to feed in the city: Hay must of necessity be the roughage. Always buy this in the form of mixed hay, clover and timothy, unless you are lucky enough to buy some well-cured alfalfa hay with the mixed hay. The grain ration can be no better than when made of chopped oats, 100 pounds; wheat bran or middlings, 100 pounds; cornmeal, 50 pounds, and linseed oil meal, 50 pounds. Other rations could be compounded, but these are always palatable, and will agree with any cow's digestion I ever met with. As to the quantity, generally speaking, a pound of grain to every hundredweight of cow is sufficient for each twenty-four hours. Thus, if you had a cow weighing a thousand pounds she would eat five pounds in the morning and five at night. As people who live in cities have apple parings, potato parings, and also turnips and cabbage, give them to the cow; but when the cabbage or turnip is fed, always feed, after milking or the milk will taste of them. Furnish water three times a day, and, when possible, give a yard to run in a portion of the time. If of necessity she has to stand in the stall, keep it well bedded with wood shavings, or sawdust. Either is better than straw. Lead her out for exercise as often as possible. Use a fly sheet to protect from flies, and when her milk flow ceases and she gets fat, sell her and buy another. A cow thus kept can be kept profitably in most cities; but, as in the country, it is only a good cow that it pays to keep. —[C. D. Smead, Y. S. in Tribune Farmer.]

#### LIVE STOCK.

##### Breeding Light Horses.

GEORGE M. ROMMEL of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Stand by the auction ring of any great horse market and observe closely the horses that fail to bring prices sufficient to cover cost of production. In the great majority of cases trotting blood predominates if any breeding at all is noticeable. Ask the dealer what is the breeding, if any, of most of the large numbers of unclassified horses on the market, his answer will be: 'Trotting and coach blood.' This is not because draft blood is more valuable or that the blood of the light breeds is not wanted, for the great cry of the market at present is that good drivers and saddlers are extremely scarce. It is because performance and style are much more difficult to acquire in breeding than size and weight. The high-class roadster, coach or saddler, is by far the most difficult horse to produce that the market calls for. In addition to careful plans of breeding and high individual excellence in the resulting progeny, a course of handling, mannering and training must be pursued before the horse will figure as a really marketable animal. These facts must be thoroughly understood if a man would breed light horses for market."

##### Thrush in Horses.

In nine cases out of ten when thrush occurs it is due to the horse standing in filth, so that the prevention of the trouble is plain to be seen. Investigation will prove that the majority of the horses afflicted with thrush are heavily fed and given little exercise and, as stated, stand in filth. While there are many honest differences of opinion as to what material constitutes the best floor for a horse, it is certain that the floor must be kept reasonably clean or the animal will contract disease of some kind. The best treatment for thrush is to cleanse the feet, thoroughly, soaking it well in water as hot as the horse will stand, if necessary, and then place calomel in all the crevices of the frog, covering it with oakum to hold it in place; this dressing must be changed daily.

Place the horse in a large box stall and provide a heavy bed of straw so that there will be a sort of cushion for the feet at all times. While the horse is in the stall and not fit to exercise a great deal, cut the rations down, being careful that the animal has sufficient variety to keep the bowels in good condition. As soon as the animal can be given exercise it should be taken out of doors several times a day. The dressing should be faithfully applied until the discharge of matter ceases. —[Indianapolis News.]

#### THE APIARY.

##### How to Prevent Swarming.

FOR those who wish to take their surplus in liquid form, the care of a yard of bees at this time is not very difficult. A large amount of empty comb seems to discourage swarming, and if the surplus combs are removed and the honey extracted as often as they are filled, there is not usually much trouble with swarms. With combs used for securing comb honey it is apt to be difficult. They must be kept strong in numbers, and to secure the best results, in rather small brood chambers, which conditions seem to favor the swarming impulse, and often almost every one will want to swarm. How to keep all the colonies of a yard strong under these conditions is a good deal of problem with the most experienced bee master. And how to keep all strong without weakening the instinct for honey gathering is a still greater problem. A few of the methods followed by beekeepers to secure the best results may be mentioned.

Where one desires to increase his stock, no more simple and perhaps no more satisfactory method can be employed than giving new swarms as they issue new hives, provided one can be ready to care for them as they issue. Of course not as much surplus can be secured in this way as where the bees are all kept at home at work in raising surplus. But we must not expect in this latitude, in our short seasons, to get a large increase and a large amount of surplus at the same time. Where the

beekeeper cannot be with his bees every day, and where only a moderate increase is desired, it may be best to shake the bees from the combs of such as are preparing to swarm, and give the brood to weak swarms or nuclei that may have been previously started, giving to the forced swarms old combs or frames of foundation. If foundation is given it may be well to reduce the brood chamber to hold five or six Langstroth frames or give to them all the surplus they have already stored. The reason for reducing the size of the brood chamber is to compel the swarm to store most of its surplus above in sections rather than in brood combs. —[Orange Judd Farmer.]

#### POULTRY.

##### Poultry on the Range.

MANY who raise poultry seem to think that there is no good reason why they should not pick up their entire living during the summer, if given plenty of range. It is an exceptional field that will furnish all the fowls require. Green food and animal food are about all the fowls will get on the range, so that they should be fed at least once a day, having the ration of grain in about the same variety as fed during the winter, but leaving out the corn almost entirely. Look over the range and see if it is likely to provide enough in the way of sharp and small stones to give the fowls the grit they need, and if not, see that the grit box is placed where they can get at it during the day, and have another in the poultry-house to supply their wants in this direction night and morning.

If it is necessary to feed some corn do not make it more than one-quarter of the grain ration, and give it to the fowls in the morning before they are turned out on the range. Don't forget the water during the summer, both on the range and at the houses, letting them have all the cool, fresh water they want before they are turned out in the morning and again at night before they go to roost. Give the fowls a little care along these lines, and the range will do them much more good. —[News.]

#### FORESTRY.

##### The Catalpa in the North.

RECENTLY the Tribune Farmer published my article regarding catalpa, and the next issue (I believe) had an article from some experiment station that was so contradictory to mine that I can hardly let the matter drop. I am aware that my article will not have the consideration that it would were I a "Prof." or "Ex-Bulletin." I am after the truth, and detest anything that is misleading, and I feel that many are being misled by this "catalpa fad." I have yet to see a single warning note against the catalpa except my own in the Tribune Farmer. Yesterday I received a letter from a gentleman in New York State, latitude 42, who very warmly commends my article. He says I express his experience exactly with catalpa.

I can distinctly remember thirty years ago the catalpa was not considered hardy. It was then considered only fit for ornamental purposes because of its killing back every winter.

I have no doubt that in favored places in Lower Indiana and Ohio and Missouri, et al., it will bear out all that may be said about it, but what about the other fellow who is less fortunate in climate?

Why don't some of your readers having the trees as ornaments report as to their age and size? They have been planted as ornaments for these many, many years. As ornaments they have had, to say the least, average care, and should show up equal to the average forest plants.

Again, I challenge any one north of latitude 41 to show a catalpa 15 inches in diameter, fifteen years old, with a ten-foot trunk. I can show various trees of catalpa in two counties that are fifteen to twenty years old that would not quarter for posts and with not over eight-foot trunks.

This catalpa craze, in my opinion, should be considered seriously. Those would-be planters should go very slow until the real facts are brought out.

Now let the fifteen and twenty-year catalpa trees speak for themselves. I pause while they talk. —[Templin, in New York Tribune.]

#### MONarchs AND BISHOPS.

##### SOME CURIOUS LIMITATIONS THAT ARE PLACED ON THEIR CONDUCT.

[Pearson's Weekly:] The greatest bishop of Christendom is not allowed access to his own cathedral church. This is Pope Pius X, Bishop of Rome. The cathedral church of the see of Rome is not, as many people suppose, St. Peter's, but St. John Lateran. The former is the official church of the Holy Father, not the cathedral of the diocese.

St. John's is barred to its episcopal head by the curious code of etiquette which obtains between the Vatican and the kingdom of Italy.

St. John's stands inside the city of Rome, outside the Vatican precincts, and it has been the fixed rule of the Pope since 1870, never to set foot outside his official residence, and never to enter the territories of Victor Emmanuel. To do so would give the appearance of recognizing the rights of the King of Italy to the Papal States of Rome, which the Popes have never recognized, and probably never will, as they regard the Italian King as a usurper.

A similar restriction keeps our own Primate in bounds with regard to Westminster Abbey. The Abbey is outside the province of Canterbury, and, whenever the archbishop attends there to conduct an ordination in his official capacity, a protest in Latin is formally read by the dean.

The reason of this is that the abbey is not officially within the archbishop's control. It was originally a Benedictine abbey, like St. Albans, Glastonbury, and some others, but, unlike those, Westminster has never been enrolled in the jurisdiction of the archbishop.

When that prelate attends, therefore, he does so only on sufferance, and not by right. His coronation of the King was a strictly unofficial proceeding.

The Archbishop of York is an intruder, formally, when he enters the province of Canterbury. As the outward sign that he has no official status in his fellow archbishop's province, he does not carry his crozier, or staff of office, in any church belonging to Canterbury.

Many bishops are similarly out of bounds, when entering certain churches, or parts of churches, even though those buildings belong to their own dioceses.

For instance, the parish church of Arundel is partly closed to the Bishop of Chichester. The chancel of this church belongs to the Catholics, only the nave to the Protestants. Should the bishop enter the chancel, he breaks bounds. Even the vicar of the church is not allowed in this chancel in his official capacity.

The King is, as everybody knows, only allowed in the city by permission of the Lord Mayor. This is the reason for the ceremony which always takes place at Temple Bar on the occasion of Royal visits, by which the keys are handed to the King as a sign of the civic permission.

The German Emperor suffers similar restrictions in his own dominions. Outside Prussia, his own kingdom, the Kaiser is, strictly speaking, a foreigner. Should he visit Hamburg, he is a foreign guest of the Burgomaster—who rules Hamburg as a monarch, and is reckoned with the sovereigns of the German states.

Similarly, whenever the Kaiser visits the courts of his allied sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Saxony, and so on, he is a guest, not a proprietor. His relations with these kings are only those of a chairman towards his fellow directors.

The Kaiser only has free entrée to the other states in his capacity of commander of the army, and he is able to travel anywhere as a general. But not in Bavaria, where he holds no such command. Bavaria is, therefore, to all intents and purposes, foreign soil to the Emperor, though it is included in the German empire.

The Austrian Kaiser has many an odd custom to comply with in his capacity as dual monarch of Austria-Hungary. He is Emperor of the former, but King of the latter. Hungarian papers, people and politicians, never breathe the word "Kaiser" in referring to Francis Joseph, but only the Hungarian "Kiraly" or King.

When the sovereign leaves Vienna to visit Buda-Pesth, he must cease to be Austrian, and become Hungarian. His uniform will be Hungarian, also his speech, and the officials who accompany him will be Hungarians, but never Austrians.

But the etiquette of the Vatican causes embarrassment to the whole of Europe. First, the fact that the Pope does not recognize the Italian King's sovereignty over the Papal states, prevents any Roman Catholic sovereign in Christendom from visiting him.

When Protestant sovereigns, such as King Edward and the German Emperor, pay such visits, they must adopt subterfuges. The Pope must never be visited, as it were, from the soil of the King of Italy.

Therefore, last year, when the King was in Rome, he adopted the device of residing for a while at the British College and proceeding to the Vatican in British carriages. Even this was not a strict compliance with etiquette, as the British College is on Italian soil, but it was the only possible compromise in the circumstances.

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THE WESTERN EMPIRE, 22 Times Block, Los Angeles.

that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur. The newspapers report that there is great

## The Development of the Great Southwest.

### OUR MATERIAL GROWTH.

Compiled for The Times.

The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors, and contemplated enterprises.]

#### Citrus Culls for Fertilizer.

FOLLOWING is Bulletin No. 14, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Southern California Academy of Sciences. It is written by Prof. S. M. Woodbridge, who has gone deeply into the study of the citrus by-products. This theory is contrary to the general idea that the use of orange culls as a fertilizer is injurious. Anything that will aid in utilizing fruit that now goes to waste should be welcomed:

The large heaps of citrus culls seen everywhere about Southern California is the cause of this bulletin.

The inconsistencies of human life are a part of its mysteries. This statement is illustrated by the acts of the citrus rancher in the ordinary conduct of his business. On every hand we see him hauling manure to his ranch, and on the same day, perhaps, hauling away to a dump or the wash, many tons of citrus fruit culls. It is the purpose of this bulletin to show the relative value of manure and cull citrus fruits as plant foods, and their value in humus.

"One ton of average manure contains:

	Per Cent.
Water	.80
Dry matter	.20
Phosphoric acid	.35
Potash	.40
Nitrogen	.50

"One ton of oranges contains:

	Per Cent.
Water and volatile matter	.81
Dry matter	.16
Phosphoric acid	.067
Potash	.278
Nitrogen	.269

It would appear by the tables that a ton of manure contains 400 pounds of dry matter or humus, and a ton of oranges 320 pounds. While the oranges contain about one-fifth less dry matter and only about one-half as much plant food as manure, still there is no reason why the rancher should throw them away, as they cost practically nothing, as against \$2 to \$3 per ton for manure.

Orange juice contains about one per cent. of organic acid, mainly citric, which will help to decompose the plant food locked up in the soil.

If oranges are well distributed through an orchard, three to six tons per acre, they can be cultivated in during the season, thus keeping the required humus in the soil and avoiding the necessity of purchasing manure and its consequent disagreeable odor.

It is useless to compost oranges, as they make a most disagreeable mess, expensive to handle, besides the very chemical action that goes on in the compost heap is beneficial to the soil and should go on in the orchard.

While both farm manure and citrus fruits are good fertilizers, and supply that indispensable matter—humus—necessary for the best results, it must not be inferred that either or both of them furnish all the plant food that is required to maintain fertility. In substantiating this assertion we quote A. B. Griffiths, Ph.D., F.R.S., an English authority: "Farmyard manure is a mixture of the liquid and solid excrements of farm animals with straw, etc., used as litter. It is regarded as the typical manure by farmers and others, because it is supposed to contain all the ingredients required for the growth of crops, and also because it causes a certain amount of disintegration of the soil, as well as warming certain lands. Still it is far from being a perfect manure. Soils would become almost barren if farmyard manure was the only manure used in this country."

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#### Storing Fabrics.

An interesting enterprise, of a kind that is now in Los Angeles, although such establishments are found in most of the large Eastern cities, is the fabric-storage warehouse of the Ice and Cold Storage Company, at Fourth street and Central avenue. Here, in addition to the storage of perishable articles, such as butter and eggs, provision is made for keeping in cold storage, fabrics, such as women's clothes, especially furs, men's suits, tapestries, rugs and trunks. A moderate charge is made, according to the value of the article deposited, including insurance at full valuation against fire, theft and moths. The busy moth is not entirely destroyed but is kept in abeyance by the low temperature—below the freezing point—although it has been found that a temperature of 40 deg. is sufficient to secure ample protection against moths and beetles.

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#### Island Goats.

SAN DIEGO correspondent writes: "J. WEAVER, who, with one Juan Camache of Lower California, holds a concession from the Mexican government to use Guadalupe Island for the purpose of raising goats, is in the city for the purpose of purchasing materials for the erection of buildings upon the island. He reports that there are more than 50,000 goats upon the island, they being in fact thicker than flies. In the past the poachers have been very troublesome,

but recently the Mexican government has sent a detachment of soldiers to the island to protect the goat men's interests. Weaver says the plans are to make a business of raising Angora goats and cattle."

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#### A Mile Above the Sea.

THE management of the Idyllwild Resort, in the San Jacinto Mountains, has issued a handsome illustrated pamphlet descriptive of that place. It is announced that notwithstanding the disastrous fire which destroyed the main building, everything will be in readiness for the accommodation of guests this summer. The resort may now be reached by trail from Banning, on the Southern Pacific, as well as by stage from Hemet, so that it is not necessary to go and return the same way, when a person is not afraid of a little horseback exercise.

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#### Cactus for Tanning.

FOLLOWING is from the Anaheim Plain Dealer. It will be news to many that cactus is valuable for tanning purposes:

"Cactus, it is said, makes the best tanning material in the world. Why, then, should hides be shipped East to be tanned and the manufactured material be shipped back again? Is this the way the Golden Sons of the Golden West, like the coon, are skinned a comin' and a goin'? Manufacturing is necessary to the prosperity of the farmer. All farming and no manufacturing in the end will make Chinamen of us all. For centuries the Chinese have been a nation of farmers, farmers alone. Diversify your industries."

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#### Water Development at Riverside.

THE Riverside correspondent of The Times writes as follows, under date of June 3:

"A tally-ho load of officers and directors of the Riverside Water Company left the company offices at the corner of Sixth and Main streets yesterday morning at 8:30 for the annual tour of inspection of plants, wells and works. What they saw, and the manner in which it was impressed upon their minds, was entirely convincing to the examining directors that everything possible is being done to increase and protect the water supply of the valley and to provide for the exhaustive season which is already at hand. One must take the entire trip and actually see for himself before he can really appreciate how great is the work, and what efforts are being put forth to produce the precious liquid which makes it possible to keep the converted desert in bloom.

"Those who composed the inspecting party were President George Frost, Vice-President and Superintendent Francis Cuttle, and Chief Engineer Sanborn; Directors W. P. Lett, James Boyd, D. P. Chapman, George H. Dole, Martin Hoover and C. C. Pond; Guy Packard, Priestly Hall, A. F. Clarke, representing the Riverside Press, and Frank C. Russell of the Los Angeles Times.

"The first visit was to the Spring Brook plant, where is located the largest pump in the system—a 60-horse-power special-made centrifugal pump, speeded at about five-sixths of its capacity night and day by a Fairbanks-Morse engine burning gas generated from Coalinga crude oil. The pump lifts its stream by suction force about five feet above the level of the brook, and then shoots it, with a 50-horse-power force, through 1550 feet of 22-inch steel pipe to a point 57 feet above the level of the brook, where it pours a continual flow of 300 inches into a cement ditch, carrying it into the lower canal.

"This plant was only installed this spring, and has given eminent satisfaction, bringing into use all most the entire flow of Spring Brook, which was formerly used by the Riverside Land and Irrigating Company on land west of this city. The engine is the latest improved pattern of the Fairbanks-Morse machine. Gas is generated from crude oil, the Coalinga oil being used as the lightest and most easily converted. The pump is of the Krouth pattern, and guarantees a 73 per cent. efficiency—a guarantee for which no cause has yet been found to question. All the pumps and engines used in the new plants recently installed by the company are duplicates of those used at the Spring Brook plant.

"The next visit was made to the Jurupa wells, located in the Santa Ana River bottom, just inside the county division line between San Bernardino and Riverside. Here is pumped the water which gives the Jurupa people an ever available supply of 300 inches. The Jurupa district gets a direct supply from the river flow below the wells, but this failing to meet the needs, the Riverside Water Company is required to furnish enough more up to 300 inches. This could be done by turning a direct supply into the river from their dam, but so great is the loss from seepage in the river bottom sands, that it was found to be economy to put in and maintain the pumps. There are three plants, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of 25, 20 and 40 horse power respectively. These are arranged so that a flow of anywhere from 25 to 325 inches, in 25-inch stages, can be pumped, and thus they can regulate the supply called for in the Jurupa ditch.

"The wells are known as No. 1, being a 137-foot, 12-inch well; No. 2, 184 feet with 14-inch casing; and No. 3, 200 feet with 14-inch diameter. The water in all three is only about four feet from the surface. Heretofore the power was not arranged to lift the amount of water needed at any specified time, the present arrangement being much more satisfactory and much more economical.

"The plants farther up the river, in San Bernardino county, known as River No. 1 and River No. 2, were next

inspected. Here 520 inches of pure, sparkling water is being drawn out of the sandy bottom by two 50-horse-power pumps, and run off down a large cement flume to increase the supply in the lower canal.

"Each pump is connected with two wells, No. 1 pumping directly over a 160-foot well and drawing additional supply at the same time from a 60-foot well over 200 feet distant. No. 2 pumps from two wells only a few feet apart, one 180 feet and the other 200 feet deep. The latter plant is yet unfinished, but has been pumping 500 inches the past two weeks on half speed. Completed, the company expects it to pump 600 inches, and figures on less than 500 at the lowest season of the year.

"Two more plants were visited—Flume No. 1 and Flume No. 2, located about a mile above the river plants where the big flume carrying the bulk of the upper canal supply crosses the river bed. These plants are now running their third year, and have given a continual supply of from 300 to 400 inches. No. 2 with a 40-horse-power pump, was running 120 inches yesterday, forcing the water by a direct lift of 45 feet into the flume above. No. 1, with a 50-horse-power pump, was running about 200 inches.

"There are two canals under the Riverside Water Company system—known as the "upper" and "lower." The lower canal gets its main supply from the Santa Ana River—the old original source from which water has been drawn ever since the city began—way back in colonial days. This supply has been increased by nearly 1000 inches by the pumps at Spring Brook and the river plants.

"For the upper canal, the principal source of supply is Warm Creek—a flow from springs in San Bernardino county very similar to that of Spring Brook, only many times greater. This supply was developed by the Riverside Water Company at great expense, shortly after its incorporation in 1885. It is at present increased by only the 320 inches from the flume plants.

"President Frost and the other officers of the company give assurance that there will be an ample supply to answer the calls for the summer irrigation, and from the prosperous condition and smooth running order of the pumping plants and supply factors in general, there can be little doubt but that their assurances are well founded."

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#### Corona Clay.

THE clay industry at Corona is one of considerable importance. A new ridge of white clay is being opened up near that place. The Riverside Enterprise says:

"Work is in progress on a valuable ledge of white clay south of Corona, in the Santa Ana mountains. M. W. Findlay of the Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company, who has charge of this work of development, has run a tunnel 150 feet along the face of the ledge and finds the clay of the best quality, equal to the Alberhill deposits at Elsinore and well adapted to the manufacture of pottery ware and pressed brick.

"The Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company used the Alberhill clay until the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company bought the Sloan clay beds adjoining and closed the road to the Corona company's supply.

"In securing the fine ledge of white clay, the local company has overcome the handicap placed upon it by the Los Angeles company, and not only has its own supply, but one which is nearer the brick plant.

"The date of the mass meeting to be held at the schoolhouse to settle the ward or high school question has been changed from May 31, as first given out, to June 3."

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#### Building Wanted.

THE Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. has issued a handsome illustrated pamphlet, showing the growth of the organization, and the urgent necessity for securing funds to put up a building commensurate with the growth the organization has made during the past few years, and the prospects of still further growth in the near future. The association has a fine lot on South Hill street, between Sixth and Seventh, and is now only waiting for the necessary funds to construct the building, of which detailed plans are given in the pamphlet referred to. That the Los Angeles institution has accomplished much, with a small outlay, is strikingly shown in a table giving the annual expenses for each student, over and above the receipts from the student, in attending Y. M. C. A. institutions, including Los Angeles. This expense varies from \$60 per annum in Lafayette to \$1400 in Columbia. The Los Angeles figures are \$3.50 (three dollars and fifty cents.)

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#### Peanuts.

ACCORDING to the Anaheim Plain Dealer, 300 acres of peanuts have been planted near Santa Ana this year, and the crop is expected to be almost twelve carloads, or 300,000 pounds. They will be shipped to Los Angeles and San Francisco markets.

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#### New Mexico Apples.

NEW MEXICO is beginning to come to the front in the horticultural section. The Rocky Mountain News says:

"The only exhibit of apples of 1904 at the St. Louis Exposition at present is being made by J. J. Hagerman, who is sending fruit picked from his South Spring orchard at Roswell, N. M. In the first exhibit, marked "April 21," the fruit was about the size of marbles. Each week consignment will be sent to St. Louis to illustrate the growth of the apples until they reach maturity."

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The Times does subjects that are in individual cases. Correspondents are invited to receive answers by mail. Magazine Section of the week before the day their full names are given to others, with whom correspondents are nabled to inquire.

#### Osteopathy in the

FOLLOWING is a tribute to the osteopaths that may be of service to the sufferer of treatment he likely to be interested by some persons of anatomy. The L. Tasker, one of Los Angeles, is at that was rec

"A new class of osteopaths that may be found by the sufferer of treatment he likely to be interested by some persons of anatomy. The L. Tasker, one of Los Angeles, is at that was rec

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## Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

PRACTICAL HYGIENE  
By a Staff Writer.

The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of general interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer a week before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.)

## Osteopathy in the Household.

Following is the first of a series of articles contributed to The Times on simple osteopathic methods that may easily be applied in the household, by the sufferer or a friend, although, of course, such treatment is likely to prove more effective when administered by some person who has made a thorough study of anatomy. The articles are written by Dr. Dain L. Tasker, one of the leading osteopathic physicians of Los Angeles, and author of a handbook on osteopathy that was recently reviewed in these columns:

"A new class of physician is springing into existence. They can be found in every school of medicine. True, it is difficult for man to shake off the shackles of conservatism, but it is being done by many men of many schools. Because a man has been educated in a certain manner is no sure sign that his individuality has not triumphed over bad teaching. We find good hygienists in every school, but the concentration of effort toward the development of men and women who will understand natural methods of healing will now be found in the osteopathic school."

The following definition of the art of healing, by Ferdinand Hueppe, a bacteriologist, graduated from the German Army Medical School, is comprehensive, and expresses the ideals of the osteopathic school:

"When the physician, by thorough observation and investigation, knows the conditions that influence a given predisposition in a definite way; when he is scientifically trained, and has a true conception of hygiene, and is at once physician and naturalist, then he is able to cure disease by use of the very same forces which serve to create or alter the human constitution. In this simple sense there is a true art of healing."

"Osteopathy is the distinctive name applied to a school of medicine which is based on several very comprehensive principles. That principle by which the school is best known is, that perfect function can exist only when there is perfect structure. Another principle of equal force is, that perfect cell life is dependent on a perfect circulation of blood."

The decidedly technical method of manipulation used by the osteopath will not be described here, because to do so would be presupposing that my readers were all equipped with a comprehensive anatomical and physiological knowledge. An effort will be made to call attention to, and direct how, the reader may apply some exceedingly simple but far-reaching principles.

"It is not expected that every individual can be his own physician. Even physicians themselves desire the services of some other practitioner during their own illnesses. The knowledge we wish to impart is in the nature of 'first aid to the injured.' There are many simple things which can be done by some member of the household in cases of illness. If some one of every family would learn to apply some of the simple but far-reaching principles which underlie the osteopathic system of therapeutics, there would be a greatly decreased number of chronic illnesses."

The methods of treatment which are instinctive in the human race are dietetics, water and manipulation. We having strayed a long way from these methods we are coming back to them, in no uncertain way. Why? Note Dr. Hueppe's words: ' . . . then we are able to cure disease by use of the very same forces which serve to create or alter the human constitution. In this simple sense there is a true art of healing.' Apparently none of these methods have been discredited or urged upon the public by our old-established institutions of medical learning. After a large number of people, acting independently of preconceived ideas, have demonstrated the existence of a broad principle, organized education has taken this principle and developed methods of applying it which are of immense value to mankind. For example, note the development of hydrotherapy. The application of heat and cold through the medium of water has become a large subject in medical education.

"Many people lose their appetite when ill. Many would do so if their minds were not educated into fear of physical weakness. Recuperation is most rapid during general relaxation. There cannot be complete digestion, while digestion is in progress, and especially when all of nature's forces are needed for other purposes. In the early part of the nineteenth century, Dr. Grayson once said to his class: 'If anything is to be written on my tombstone, let it be: "This man fed few." The falsity of this plan is being demonstrated every day."

"Self-manipulation is instinctive. Everyone who has had a pain has experienced the sense of relief which has come from firm, steady pressure at or near the seat of pain. A stubbed toe wants to be pressed firmly, and so does an aching stomach. Dr. George of England records that he has found that all suffering with breast pang instinctively press thumb with great force into the second left intercostal space, thereby securing relief. He explains the reason for the relief on anatomical and physiolog-

ical grounds. The pressure does not cure the disease, but it relieves the existing pain.

"A cramp in the abdomen is generally relieved by pressure. A muscular cramp anywhere is relieved by pressure.

"The first practical thing for the layman to know about the application is that steady pressure applied over the seat of pain brings relaxation. Relaxation allows a better circulation of blood. The same result may be obtained by heat, but the tools for manipulation are always at hand. Sometimes pain is due to a condition which is not amenable to pressure. For instance, inflamed areas must not be pressed upon. The pain in such cases is increased by pressure, because the existing pain is caused by too great blood pressure within the tissues, and any additional pressure from without simple increases the nerve disturbance. Here we have the indication for the use of pressure. Apply it with increasing force, i.e., beginning lightly, so as not to shock the nerve. Burning, stinging, cramping pains usually yield to pressure. Throbbing pains require more skillful treatment. We shall have occasion to apply simple pressure in many varied conditions.

"We will begin with headache. Dr. A. T. Still, founder of the osteopathic system of medicine, states that one of the first methods he used for self-treatment, when a boy, was the following: 'One day, when about ten years old, I suffered from a headache. I made a swing of my father's plow line between two trees; but my head hurt too much to make swinging comfortable, so I let the rope down to about eight or ten inches of the ground, threw the end of a blanket on it, and I lay down on the ground and used the rope for a swinging pillow. Thus I lay stretched on my back, with my neck across the rope. Soon I became easy and went to sleep—got up in a little while with headache all gone. As I knew nothing of anatomy, I took no thought of how a rope could stop a headache and the sick stomach which accompanied it. I followed that treatment for twenty years before the weight of reason reached my brain, and I could see that I had suspended the action of the great occipital nerves, giving harmony to the flow of the arterial blood to and through the veins, and ease was the effect, as the reader can see.'

"Many have learned to bind the head tightly with a large handkerchief or towel. The best effect is to be obtained by tying two knots in the bandage, so that they will fit the base of the head. Press the temples with the thumb fingers of one hand, while making counterpressure with the thumb fingers of the other hand at points one inch back of the prominent bony eminences behind the ears. A still better effect is secured by a skilled pair of hands. These variations of applying the principle that pressure restrains or inhibits nerve influence merely indicates how easily one may affect the simpler forms of headache."

"Some forms of headache are caused by changes in the relations of the cervical vertebrae, which disturb circulation continuously. Such conditions can only be corrected by properly adjusting the bones. In this sense, the bones are the cause of the disease (headache.) This is the foundation of the name 'osteopathy,' which in a very limited way describes this system of medicine, but very definitely designates it. Pressure relieves and is partly corrective, but does not remove the cause. The movements used by the osteopath to correct faulty relations of bones are corrective, because they remove the cause of disturbed nerves and circulation."

## Another Guess Coming.

A RECENT dispatch from London says: "The royal commission appointed in August 1901, to inquire into the relation between human and animal tuberculosis has arrived at a conclusion justifying the issuance of an interim report, according to which the commission finds that human and bovine tuberculosis are practically identical. This disproof of Prof. Koch's theory is regarded by the English press as of the highest importance as bearing on the possibility of infection through milk."

This guess will probably hold good until the next one is made. Some of these doctors are quite clever at guessing, but it is strange how many of them guess different ways on questions regarding which there ought not to be any serious difference of opinion.

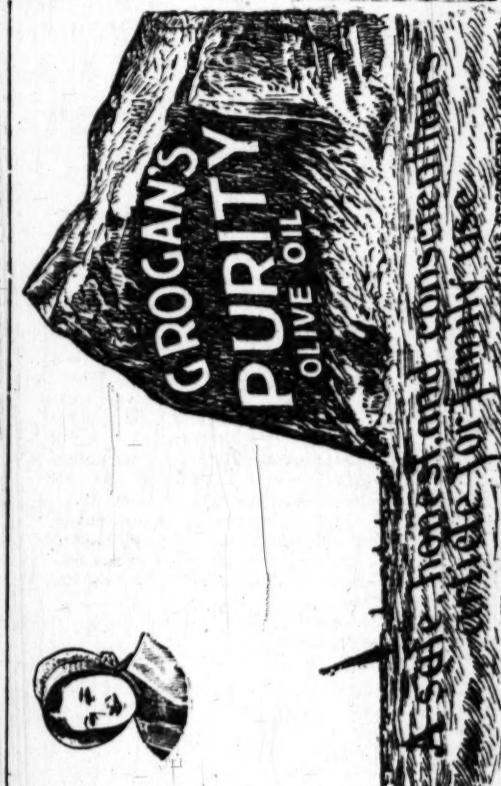
A dispatch from New York reports that about 2000 street sweepers, or almost one-third of the total force, have contracted consumption by inhaling germs. The same dispatch announces that extra precautions are being taken by the health department to prevent communication of tuberculosis through milk from diseased cows. Several physicians have been quoted to the effect that thousands of children are now suffering from tuberculosis contracted through milk from infected cows.

## Olive Oil and Digestion.

THE following communication has been received by the editor from Prof. M. E. Jaffa of the University of California, who has made a special study of dietetic values of fruits and nuts. It was too late for publication in the article on olive oil published last week:

"A few weeks ago I believe you wrote to Prof. Hildgard with reference to the subject of the digestibility of oils, taken as such. You stated that Dr. Kellogg of the Battle Creek Sanatorium said that he had authority for the statement that oils taken as such were injurious, while if they were consumed in nuts or in other foods, such as olives, they were not injurious.

(CONTINUED ON 28TH PAGE)



CHAS. P. GROGAN, LOS ANGELES

IF NOT, WHY NOT?  
DRINK PURE LIVE WATER

ELLIOTTA

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS OF RIVERSIDE

S. C. TOMPKINS, SOLE AGENT,  
FOR LOS ANGELES  
PHONE WEST 1177.



....TRUSSES....

ELASTIC HOSIERY AND SUPPORTERS  
DEFORMITY APPARATUS  
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, ETC.

MADE TO ORDER AND GUARANTEED  
SATISFACTORY . . .

SWEENEY SURGICAL MFG. CO.  
(REMOVED FROM 421 S. BROADWAY)  
212-214 SOUTH HILL STREET.

CARE OF THE BODY  
HEALTH CLUB

Learn to get well and keep well. Send stamped  
envelope for circular. HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK, Box 612, Sta. C, Los Angeles.

DR. BERTHA EDWARDS

GRADUATE OF THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY.  
CURES all nervous diseases, RHEUMATISM, CONSTIPATION,  
ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, weakness before and after operations.  
Scientific Massage and Vapor Baths given. My system of treatment  
is an established educational process and we have restored thousands  
of sufferers to health and vigor.

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Hill's CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL

Anaheim Plain Dealer, 300 acres  
have been planted near Santa Ana and  
are expected to be almost twelve car-  
loads. They will be shipped to  
Francisco markets.

beginning to come to the front as a  
on. The Rocky Mountain News

of apples of 1904 at the St. Louis Ex-  
being made by J. J. Hagerman, who  
from his South Spring orchard at  
the first exhibit, marked "April 26,"  
the size of marbles. Each week a  
sent to St. Louis to illustrate the  
until they reach maturity."

My treatment for structure  
independent of sur-  
and balanced

the most favorable conditions of atmos-  
phere and temperature.

100-12 S. SPRING ST., Opp. Hollister.

WORLD'S FAIR SHOWS.

Paid Attendance Saturday Exceeded

that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur.

## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

Personally I do not agree with Dr. Kellogg or anybody else who makes such statements, because if such were true, then eating butter would be decidedly injurious, and I doubt if such is the case. I have been trying to find the German authority, but have not been successful. I have also written to some persons regarding this matter, and if I hear anything that will be of interest to you in this regard I will write, but my private opinion is that there is nothing in it. Naturally, the consumption of an excess of any oil or fat will lead to digestive disturbances; but that is no reason why they should be excluded from the diet of anyone who has a liking for them.

In reply to this the editor wrote to Prof. Jaffa as follows:

"In regard to the question of oil, one objection advanced to the use of 'free' oil is that it coats the food, and so interferes with the action of the gastric juice. As to butter, might that not properly be regarded as an emulsion? It is certainly beaten up about as much as any oil can be beaten."

It is evident that hygienists sometimes differ, as well as doctors. Intelligent hygienists—like intelligent scientists—will not allow themselves to be bound down by any preconceived set theory or prejudice, but will hold themselves open to conviction.

The question of starch as a food is another subject upon which there is a wide difference of opinion among dietitians. The editor is investigating this subject and will shortly have some information to present in regard to it."

## A Good Hygienic Publication.

ONE of the best of the hygienic exchanges that come to the editor's desk is "Medical Talk," published at Columbus, O., and edited by Dr. C. S. Carr. The title of this magazine appears to be somewhat of a misnomer, as it is not a medical publication in the ordinary sense of the term, but is devoted to hygiene. Medical Talk for June, 1904, comes out with a new cover that is a great improvement over the old one, on which the excessively elongated female was far from graceful. This is one of the largest hygienic publications issued, containing nearly 100 pages of comparatively small type, of which about a third are devoted to advertisements.

## Oxygen Through the Stomach.

WETHER or not nitrogen may be absorbed from the air, there seems to be no doubt that oxygen may be absorbed through the stomach.

The consumption of carbonated waters in this country is enormous. Some people hold that carbonic acid gas is not altogether a wholesome thing to take into the stomach, while others claim that it is innocuous or even beneficial, being, it is said, destructive to germs. However this may be, there has for a long time been an effort on part of chemists and others to discover a good substitute for carbonic acid, especially to discover a possible means of utilizing the oxygen from the air, which has hitherto been so expensive that it could only be used by physicians in extreme cases.

After lengthy experiments a local inventor devised a plan for charging distilled water with pure oxygen, at a cost that enables the product to be sold for a price very little in excess of that charged for the carbonized waters. This water is put up by the Ice and Cold Storage Company of San Francisco, at its immense plant down near the river. A visit to this establishment is interesting, as showing the extreme to which human ingenuity may go in providing for absolute cleanliness and purity in the manufacture of waters and drinks of various kinds. For instance, air that is used in the water is all filtered through cotton-wool that has been made antiseptic, and is frequently charged, while even the corks used in the bottles are sterilized and then underlaid with pure tin.

The new oxygenized water is a pure double-distilled water, thoroughly deaerated and then charged with pure oxygen under heavy pressure. In each fluid pint there are said to be two and a half pints of free oxygen, but all of this is not obtainable, by reason of the release of pressure when the bottle is uncorked. The amount of free oxygen obtained by the patient will, it is said, closely approximate fifty per cent. of the water consumed. That is to say, for each two cubic inches of water swallowed one cubic inch of free oxygen goes with it.

Those who wish to try the experiment of introducing free oxygen into the system through the agency of the stomach may like to give this product a trial. Don't forget, however, to continue to introduce plenty of pure oxygen into the system through the lungs.

## Bad Breath.

W. L. writes from Long Beach:

"What is good to cure bad breath? I have been troubled with my stomach for some time. Have sour stomach and take soda for it. I have bad breath and headache. Am now fasting for a few days and drinking ocean water—one-half glassful twice a day. What would you recommend?"

This is altogether too wide and general a question to answer comprehensively. It would be necessary to go over again a large part of what has been said in this department for several years. "Sickness" is sickness, by whatever name you may call it. Doctors give altogether too many different and unnecessarily complicated names to the various forms in which sickness manifests itself, and so further confuse a patient who, as a rule, knows very little about health and disease. Sickness is caused by some infringement of nature's

rules—perhaps continuing for years before any bad results are seen—and can only be alleviated by patiently and conscientiously returning to nature.

Bad breath may arise from several different causes. It may be caused by bad teeth, by catarrhal conditions of the nasal passages, by rotten lungs, or by foul matter in the stomach, that does not digest, but rots, owing to weakness of the digestive organs.

Drop the soda. Like other drugs, it merely alleviates the symptoms temporarily, and inevitably reacts, leaving the condition worse. Adopt the no-breakfast plan, eat of plain food only sufficient to satisfy the normal appetite, chew every mouthful thoroughly, and drink plenty of distilled water between meals, with a little lemon juice. Otherwise, follow the general directions given from week to week in this department.

## The Times Magazine.

THOSE who are interested in this department of The Times, or who have friends in the East who are interested, should remember that The Times Magazine may be subscribed to separately at the rate of \$2.50 per annum. Not only this, but other departments contribute toward making a thorough, up-to-date magazine that is worthy of filing and binding.

## Covering for the Feet.

EATHER is about the worst material for foot-covering that could be selected. It is warm in summer and cold in winter. The Chinese have much more hygienic foot-covering—as, indeed, their whole clothing is much more sensible than ours. In Germany neat shoes are now made of felt for general wear. Perhaps, after the felt factory at Dolgeville is in thorough running order, it may take up this idea and give us a good hygienic shoe.

## A Warning from Whittier.

THE editor of this department receives many curious communications from time to time. One of these, from Whittier, is herewith appended. It is a "curio" and no mistake. So far as the signature can be read, it is signed by "William Platts." Here it is, just as it is written:

Friend Editor. "Hints on Health":

"I want to warn thee that the Powers that be will not much longer submit to thy ungodly flings. It seems that thee has not the fear of God in thy heart. Thy rulings on health must surely emanate from Satan, as they are calculated to upset all recognized authority or precedent, and are therefore distinctly evil in their tendencies. May the Lord help thee to abandon thy heresies and submit thyself to the mature teachings of learned and respectable bodies of God fearing men, who for countless generations have not deviated from correct rules laid down by their pious predecessors. When thee is on thy death bed and have sent for a regular Physician and the Preacher, thee will remember this. Thy friend, Wm. Platts."

The idea that the teachings of the editor of this department in regard to the necessity of obeying the laws of health—which this correspondent would probably call the laws of God—indicate that the editor is in league with the devil is certainly a process of reasoning that could only emanate from a disordered intellect. What the correspondent means by "the mature teachings of learned and respectable bodies of God fearing men, who for countless generations have not deviated from correct rules laid down by their pious predecessors," is not quite plain. If he refers to the physicians, then he is most assuredly "away off," for, as is well known, medical theories and medical practice change about as frequently—and as radically—as fashions in bonnets, so that the highly-recommended remedy of today is utterly discredited twenty years hence. Fifty years ago a physician called to attend a fever patient, who should neglect to bleed that patient, would be arrested for manslaughter in case the patient should die. Who bleeds nowadays, or who gives big doses of mercury any more? Only a few who cling to the ideas of the bad old school. Twenty years hence the "serums" and "toxins" now so popular among the "regulars" will have been consigned to the scientific garbage pile.

By the way, how is it that these peculiar people, who affect a peculiarly old-fashioned and stilted phraseology, get so mixed up and ungrammatical? The use of the second person singular instead of the second person plural is grammatically correct, although unusual and somewhat formal to the average mind, but if it is used let it be used correctly. Don't use the accusative case "thee" when the nominative case "thou" should be employed. For instance, it would be correct for the editor to say: "Thou shalt be spanked upon the posterior portion of thy body." It would, however, not be correct to say: "Thee shall be spanked."

## A Short Sermon on Suggestion.

THE following amusing little skit—which, however, carries with it a serious lesson that all might heed—has been received from Dr. B. M. Lawrence, the peripatetic preacher of the doctrine of a sound mind in a sound body, with side swipes at things spiritual. Dr. Lawrence writes:

"The recent series of interesting articles on the subject of suggestive therapeutics as a curative agency, by Dr. McIvor-Tyndall, with pertinent comments on the subject by yourself and others, has brought to mind the following verses which I have prepared for my forthcoming book, and a recent article from your pen showing the injury, if not the danger, of discouraging an invalid by unfavorable comments upon his looks, has induced me to offer this as a contribution to the 'Care of the Body' department, which we are pleased to see is daily attracting still more and more attention from your thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands—of read-

ers. I was induced to write the lines by a lady whose convalescing brother had just returned from a well-nigh fatal attack of typhoid. His friends all immediately flocked in, each expressing surprise at his emaciated appearance. This so wrung upon his weakened mind that his sister was compelled to exclude all such unwise 'Job's comforters' to entitle the effusion 'The Widow Snell.'

"Mrs. Job Jones was lying dangerously ill. Her husband, the Hon. Job Jones, when a single man, proposed to have made love both to a Miss Snyder and the Widow Snell, but finally he married his present wife. In case of her death they would again become free for his hand. The widow calls:

"My dear Miss Jones, how do you do? I just dropped in to see if you Was dead. Heard you was dyin'. But since it seems that you still live, A word of comfort let me give: It makes me feel like cryin' To think how will your children fare When they have lost a mother's care.

"They're out now playin' round the well, And it was rumored one had fell Head first and tumbled in it. Your boys go swimmin' in the stream, It makes me ketch my breath and scream, Expectin' every minet To hear that one of them is drowned, And that his body can't be found.

"You cannot know how I was hurt To see your babe all smeared with dirt, The precious little darlin'; But some folks say when you are dead, That old maid Snyder, Jones will wed; At children she keeps snarlin'— Except when meetin' your man Jones, She then puts on her blandest tones.

"She brags how she has set her cap, She'll ketch your husband in a trap, They meet each other often; For him she always looks her best, She keeps herself so nicely dressed; Her face cosmetics soften, And with that fringe of corkscrew curls She tries to look like younger girls.

"Would you believe that vixen owns That she is to be Mrs. Jones, Your baby's new step-mother? She'll whip your boys, she'll make them mind, She's cranky, crabid, cross, unkind; She wants your husband's wealth and fame; You bet, I understand her game.

"You know I'm jest a nat'ral nurse, Can always tell when one is worse; Here, let me feel your pulses. Ah! Sister dear, your symptoms say You're growing weaker every day, Your liver's full of ulcers; So is the right lobe of your lung; Your breath is bad, so is your tongue.

"Yes, I can diagnose your case; Your eyes are glassy, and your face Is overspread with pallor; Your gall is full of bile of late, You've got the glanders, sure as fate— You look most dreadful yaller; But worst of all, your doctor sees You've got that old man Bright's disease.

"You're goin' like my last man, Snell, They all thought he was gettin' well— The nabor tried to cheer him, But I knowed he had taken cold, And that the grip had such a hold A dozen doctors couldn't cure him; And you remember how I cried That Sunday mornin' when he died.

"Las' night your dog howled loud and long, A warnin' sure of somethin' wrong; It seemed that he was cryin' To think his mistress, like Miss Mearns, Might lay bed-ridden forty years, With dropsy slowly dyin'; But you are wastin' fast away, You may not live another day.

"It's dreadful tryin', Sister Jones, To see you here all skin and bones— You used to be a beauty; Now you must know it wouldn't do To let death like a thief steal you— We all should do our duty;

(CONTINUED ON 27TH PAGE.)

**STOP YOUR HEADACHE**  
With Bodenmann's Electro-Headache Tablets. Ask your druggist for them and take other so-called just as good. Sent on receipt of 25c to part of the United States. Price 10c. Prepared by JOHN U. BODENMANN, Manufacturing Chemist, Broadway and Temple, Los Angeles. Tel. Main 1007, Exchange 1007. None goes without my signature.

June 12, 1904

Your preacher  
But Goodness s"Well, I must g  
To comfort yo  
You ought to f  
But after you h  
I don't want na  
I left you sad  
That selfishly w  
And failed to wEnraged, the p  
The widow's w  
And screamed: Y  
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And from that w  
A mind-cure wKind readers, n  
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Them that they  
But strive to c  
And let your s  
Of sunbeams, br  
Then will your  
Heal and dispel

Bore Mouth.

MRS. E. J. W

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and wash or garg  
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Burial Alive.

M. L. S. SEN

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June 12, 1904.]

## ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

27

to write the lines by a lady friend, brother had just returned home from attack of typhoid. His numerous friends flock in, each expressing great anxiety. This so wrought upon his mind that his sister was compelled to withdraw 'Job's comforters.' I will tell the 'Widow Snell':

was lying dangerously ill. Her husband Jones, when a single man is supposed to be a 'Miss Snyder' and not finally he married his present wife, when they would again become rivals.

nes, how do you do? to see if you

you was dyin',

that you still live, but let me give:

like cryin'

all your children fare

not a mother's care.

playin' round the well,

one had fell

in it.

min' in the stream,

in my breath and scream,

minet

of them is drowned,

can't be found.

how I was hurt

all smeared with dirt,

darlin';

when you are dead,

uder, Jones will wed;

eps snarlin'

in' your man Jones,

her blandest tones.

he has set her cap,

husband in a trap,

other often;

looks her best,

so nicely drest;

soften,

age of corkscrew curl

like younger girls.

that vixen owns

Mrs. Jones,

step-mother?

boys, she'll make them mind,

old, cross, unkind;

husband's wealth and fame;

stand her game.

a nat'ral nurse,

hen one is worse;

our pulses.

our symptoms say

aker every-day,

of ulcers;

ce of your lung;

so is your tongue.

your case;

ssy, and your face

paller;

of bile of late,

enders, sure as fate—

eadful yaller;

your doctor sees

man Bright's disease.

my last man, Snell,

he was gettin' well—

to cheer him,

had taken cold,

had such a hold

ouldn't cure him;

how I cried

when he died.

og howled loud and long,

omethin' wrong;

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ess, like Miss Mear,

en forty years,

dyin';

fast away,

another day.

Sister Jones,

skin and bones—

beauty;

it wouldn't do

thief steal you—

our duty;

CONTINUED ON 27TH PAGE.)

## Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 26TH PAGE)

Your preacher says your end is nigh,  
But Goodness sakes! You mustn't cry.

"Well, I must go; I'll come again—  
To comfort you when'er I can—  
You ought to feel more cheerful;  
But after you have passed away  
I don't want nabor folks to say  
I left you sad and tearful—  
That selfishly I staid at home  
And failed to warn you death must come."

Enraged, the patient leapt from bed,  
The widow's wig tore off her head  
And screamed: "You think you've done it!  
You and that old maid both will see.  
You shan't outlive and bury me;  
I'll get well from this minute."  
And from that day her husband thought  
A mind-cure wonder had been wrought.

Kind readers, note this moral well:  
When friends are sick pray do not tel.  
Them that they are declining;  
But strive to cheer them night and day,  
And let your smiles seem like a ray  
Of sunbeams, brightly shining;  
Then will your presence in their room  
Heal and dispel disease and gloom.

We try to hope that when you go  
You'll miss that world of endless woe  
But not to us is given  
The power a sinner's soul to save,  
Or promise peace beyond the grave;  
Few find the way to heaven,  
And ever since old Adam fell,  
Broad is the road that leads to hell.

## Sore Mouth.

MRS. E. J. W. sends the following suggestion, in reply to an inquiry from an Arizona woman, recently published in this department:

"Here is a remedy that has been used in our family in Pennsylvania for over fifty years, that I have never known to fail in curing sore mouth, even in the case of an infant a week old. Get 10 cents' worth of 'kino' at the drug store; put a heaping teaspoonful into a teacup; pour over two-thirds of a cup of boiling water, stir occasionally till cold, then take a teaspoonful or more and wash or gargle the mouth once in three or four hours, not oftener. If this don't cure, it will be the first case I have ever heard of. It is a gum from a South American tree; is astringent, not poisonous, and will not irritate the worst kind of sore mouth."

## Burial Alive.

M. S. SENDS the following communication. The editor remembers having read of this test some time ago. If it is really a sure test, it is certainly a very simple one, and should be widely circulated. Can any readers of the department throw any further definite light on the subject:

"Noting your article in The Times of last Sunday, in regard to premature burials. I remember reading in the daily papers, about fifteen years ago, that the government of France had offered a large sum of money for a test that would demonstrate unerringly whether or not the vital spark remained in its tenement in cases of supposed death."

"A commission of eminent scientists and physicians was appointed, and after a thorough and exhaustive investigation in numberless cases, extending over a long period of time, among the many tests offered, one was found to be unfailing, and simplicity itself, and for it the money was paid over. It was this: Hold the hand of the supposed corpse before a lamp—if in daytime darken the room—if there is a spark of life, the ends and sides of the fingers will show the light red color of life, but if it is the hand of the dead, it will be opaque, as though made of stone. It is the same test we apply to eggs—those that show pink, when held shaded before a light are fresh, with possibilities of life, while those that are opaque are spoiled or dead."

## Observations of a Physician.

THE following contribution comes from a Los Angeles physician. In regard to the State medical law, the editor has said, there is room for more strict supervision of advertising "specialists," who prey upon the unfortunate, also of abortionists, who work in the dark, but on the other hand, there should be more liberality toward bona fide practitioners of the healing art, whether they may operate under the name of osteopaths, or naturopaths, or hydropaths, or in any other path of hygiene. The so-called "regular school" will no more succeed in downing the truth, by persecution, than the priests have succeeded in suppressing the torch of truth that has blazed up more brightly after every martyrdom. The physician writes as follows:

"Your articles upon the 'Care of the Body' are indeed highly interesting, and, I am sure, are fully appreciated by your readers. Your comments, a few weeks ago, upon the treatment of appendicitis, should prove an openoer to your readers upon that particular ailment and should save many a victim from the surgeon's knife. The case of Nat Cunningham, who came down here from Redlands with pneumonia, and who gave up seven to the operator, with a further possibility of losing them all, is a sad comment upon the present-day treatment of that common ailment. It was a good thing for Nat that he had plenty of ribs or the operator in his

hunger for bone, might have gone down upon the spinal column and excised a few sections of it. There would be about as much sense displayed in one case as in the other.

"And your reference to the use of patent medicines is a comment in the right direction. They run from 10 to 50 per cent. alcohol, and many of our so-called total abstainers drink them with the greatest freedom. Children are doped with syrups from their earliest infancy, which are heavily loaded with opium, and it must be expected that the coming generation will have a strong appetite for the deadly drug.

"In all these matters the doctors play an important part. When called to a case in pain, the first resort is to a hypodermic or morphine, or to a drink of hot whisky, and the result upon society is seen around the city, in the numerous liquor stores, with 'no bar' upon the window, and 'family trade solicited' standing out in bold relief. This proves clearly that families are an important factor in the liquor trade, and that women of today, as well as men, consume large quantities of it.

"I was further interested in your correspondent's letter in The Times of April 17, when he commented extensively upon the State medical law. It is in a most unsatisfactory condition and is not doing the work for which such a law is designed. The penalty of \$100 to \$500 and imprisonment from two to six months for giving a little humane assistance to a fellow-being, is worthy of no class of men in the State but the medical profession. They have hedged a protection about themselves unknown to any other calling anywhere and they have legislated a club into their own hands to beat the brains out of their fellow-practitioner, who may be of high character, ability and experience. A few useless technicalities and high-sounding words which have been forgotten long ago are enough to do the work. Their law provides that the examining board shall have \$10 per day each, and all expenses paid, and as they meet four times each year, a pretty good income is the result. Probably it is worse than if they had remained at home. Many of them seem to be well satisfied, for they have been upon the board since its organization and probably would be pleased to make a life job of it, for they show no symptoms of a desire to get down and out. The fee of \$20, to be paid by each applicant for examination, is greater than is charged in other States. Most States get along with \$10 and some with \$5. The registration fee in this State is \$2, being double the amount charged in most other States.

"But we are in a State of evolution, and it is to be hoped that our desire for the welfare of our bodies will be so great that a more satisfactory condition will develop in the near future."

## A Fruitarian Colony.

A S recently mentioned in this department, Edgar Wallace Conable, editor of Conable's Path Finder, a well-known faster, and teacher along hygienic lines, has come to California, and will make this State his future home.

A little over a year ago Mr. Conable contracted for 8000 acres of land in the Ozark Mountains, Northwest Arkansas, believing this section of the country to be the most desirable for his colony purposes. Here is to be found some of the most beautiful wooded and mountain scenery in the world, with pure spring water everywhere and a climate unsurpassed in many respects; but as Mr. Conable believes that an uncooked food dietary is the natural one for man and as he had personally demonstrated to his own satisfaction that a higher state of both physical and mental energy is possible by living entirely on uncooked foods, such as fruits, nuts and such of the vegetables as are palatable in an uncooked state, his purpose for several years has been to found a colony along his lines of belief and teaching. In Arkansas it was demonstrated that the fruit crops were too uncertain to make this his permanent stopping place, hence the removal to the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Conable will look the State over thoroughly before settling upon anything permanently. In the meantime his magazine will be published in Los Angeles, and this city will be made the center for his specific work.

There are thousands of people on the Pacific Coast who are familiar with Mr. Conable's ideas and accomplishments, as his magazine has had a wide circulation in this particular section of the country. It is said that through his magazine and book writings nearly 1200 families have discontinued eating meat during the past two and a half years. With the dropping off of meat, alcohol and tobacco soon follow. No one will be permitted to participate in Mr. Conable's colony enterprise who eats meat or uses either tobacco or alcohol. There will be no other restrictions—no interference with either religious or political beliefs, though Mr. Conable claims to have demonstrated the fact that no human being whose body is free from the deadening effects of meat-eating will ever become a disciple of modern theology. They all make Christians—the sort attributed to the Nazarene—but none are found in the ranks of orthodox religious creeds. The man with the clean body and mind, Mr. Conable averts, at once becomes a thinker for himself, and he who thinks for himself will never trust either his body or soul in the hands of a middle man—an alleged agent of the Great Creator.

Mr. Conable's colony will not be confined to mere farming, fruit-growing and gardening. Factories of various kinds will be established and schools of every description. The youth will here have an opportunity to learn many of the trades and graduate in the professions. Technical schools in the mechanics and higher arts will be established—everything in the educational line from the kindergarten up. Of course this will all take time, but there are said to be interests back of this enterprise which will push it through to complete realization. More than a thousand people in different portions of the country, representing every known trade and profession, have already made application to join Mr. Conable in this work as soon as he is ready to receive them. Strange to say, among Mr. Conable's list of applicants are names of agent.

several ministers, many doctors, and a few lawyers. A reformatory work that will invade these ranks, Mr. Conable thinks, should meet with the most hospitable reception at the hands of the general public.

It is needless to say that any enterprise of this kind to prove successful must be conducted with much practical common sense.

## TOOTH TALK

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The amalgam I use is platnoid. Platnoid is a combination of platinum and gold, fused at a very high temperature. There can be no objection whatever to this filling material. It doesn't shrink, is not porous, can not poison, does not decompose, is not affected by acids in the saliva, or by thermal changes, is hard enough to wear well; and will save teeth that could not be filled with anything else.

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that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur. The newspapers report that there is great

## Spring in California.

WHEN AND WHERE IT COMES IN  
NORTH AND SOUTH.

By a Special Contributor.

We are so used to hearing that we have no seasons in California that we accept the statement as a fact, and constantly lament our lack of beautiful spring, gorgeous autumn, and invigorating winter, as if such natural phenomena did not occur within our borders. It is true that, along our coast and in the central valleys, one time blends so closely into the other that we who are natives know the conventional season only through the literature of other climes. Here, the first rains, whether they come in October or in December, awaken the earth spirit, and while the calendar marks winter, we revel in the flood tide of spring blossom.

On the Atlantic Coast, winter shows himself a cruel despot, and the land watches eagerly for the first sign of his waning power. There is open rejoicing when the pussy willow answers to the early bluebird's call. Then winter, in sullen disgust, suddenly withdraws, and spring rushes in with tumultuous exuberance of spirit, and men bow down before her in worship.

On our coast, winter is so genial that we hardly recognize him from his sister spring, with whom he walks hand in hand. We do not realize when he takes his departure and leaves her in charge, and so we have no strong impression of her vitality.

But not all California lies along the coast or in the central valleys. A goodly proportion of our square miles is spread out in the Sierra region, and there we get the genuine seasons our Eastern brethren sing of. They do not occur at the exact date set in the almanac, but in other respects, they are quite similar. If one wants to enjoy in California a conventional spring, let him go, in June, anywhere in the Sierras above 6000 feet. The peaks are then mantled in white and the snow drifts extend far down into the glades and cañons. The pines and cedars, the hemlocks and junipers, are deeply green against the dazzling background, but all the deciduous trees and shrubs stand stark and nude. As one watches, the leaf buds seem to swell under his eyes, and in a few days there is a sudden burst of green along the streams and in the low woods. The trembling aspen, the alder, the willow, the cherry, the spiraea and their kindred, give most of the new color. The delicate hue of the birch and the sunlit green of the beech, which give such infinite beauty to the Atlantic spring, are missing, but the greens present are more exquisite than we ever get down at our coast level. Perhaps the haste of their bursting forth makes them less hardy and more beautiful.

As with the leaves, so with the flowers. At the beginning of a week, a little meadow will be piled white. In a few days, the snow has disappeared and a soft green rests the eye. By the week end, it is bestridden with blossoms. The suddenness of the bloom fairly takes away one's breath. The violets, blue, yellow, and white, and the hound's tongue, come out first, but they are quickly followed by a most imposing procession of beauties. When the snow has just melted, one frequently finds the beautiful snowplant, one ruddy glow from root to bell-crowned apex. Poets have given a wrong impression of this plant's habits. For the beauty of the description, they picture its cardinal arising from the pure white snow, and have bestowed upon it the figurative name, Sangre de Cristo. As a matter of fact, the snow plant does not arise until the white sheet has entirely disappeared in its near vicinity. However, its graceful bells are beautiful enough in themselves, without any heightening color contrast.

Along marshy edges, the shooting star, or cyclamen, grows in abundance, in many places the blossoms being larger than the best specimens produced in our conservatories. Intermingling with it, the marsh marigold, with creamy petals lined with palest blue and with full heart of golden stamens.

The flowers of the Sierras, for all their delicacy and beauty, seem of a militant order. They follow up the snow banks closely, seizing each tiny foothold relinquished, until finally every mountain side is carpeted with blossoms. Nature is more chary of red than of any other color in her flowers, but in California she is more generous with it than in any other part of the world. The Sierran slopes fairly blaze with every shade and tint of red castillea, and with columbines which nod from six-foot stems. The plants seem to know that their season is short, and they push out tall stems and magnificent blossoms to live as fully as possible while they may. The royal purple larkspur often towers ten feet, and beside it the white false hellebore makes a goodly advance. Where the white Washington lily ceases to climb, the tawny little Alpine lily begins. It ascends to the mountain top in company with blue forget-me-nots, yellow arnica, white daisies, lavender asters, pink elephants' heads, scarlet buglers, magenta spiraea. But no need to enumerate the blossoms. They are all wonderful, from the fairy-bellied white heather to the giant azaleas. Many are similar to our coast varieties; some are more like the flora of the East than are any of the specimens at our bay altitude. For instance, the buttercup is smaller and more generally five-petaled. All are worth viewing, whether for scientific study or for mere love of beauty.

As they live quickly, it is only mid-August when their fruit is ripe and the shrubs take their last revel before the winter shuts them in again. Then the rowan berry, or mountain ash, the wild currant, and the scarlet and cardinal berries of many a small shrub mingle with the leaves of the vine maple and present a creditable bit of autumnal beauty. The cliffs take on new hues, and everywhere bronzes, reds, golds, purples, delight the eye. Then, winter closes in and the mountains are wrapped in too deep a silence for man to penetrate.

So the native Californian may experience all the differ-

ent seasons without stepping over the border of his own State. The spring tide of the Sierras will inspire and delight him just as the similar season does his fellow citizen of the East, but when he considers the severe winter which must precede the invigorating thrill, he will generally conclude that a country without emphasized seasons is good enough to spend one's life in.

KATHERINE CHANDLER.

## THE CITY OF MUKDEN.

## SOMETHING ABOUT ONE OF THE CENTERS OF WORLD INTEREST IN THE ORIENT.

[London Mail:] In the eyes of the Manchurians there is but one holy city in the world. It is Mukden, where are the ineffably venerated tombs of the ancestors of the imperial family of China.

Among Chinese, Japanese and Koreans the most sacred objects are the family graves; their most cherished personal possessions are the memorial tablets on which are inscribed the names of those buried in these sepulchres. The worship of their fathers and their fathers' fathers is at the bottom of their souls the one fundamental and abiding religion.

East and north of the city of Mukden lie the imperial tombs, among them those of the father and grandfather of the first Manchu Emperor of China, and of others who have sat on the great dragon throne.

It was about the middle of the seventeenth century that the Manchu Prince of Mukden swooped down on the north of China, and in a decisive and sanguinary battle at Shan-Hai Kwan overthrew the power of the last of the emperors of the Ming dynasty, placing his own line upon the throne of the "middle kingdom." For the greater part of the period covered by the reigns of the Ming sovereigns Mukden was a small, unimportant town; it rose into prominence after the Manchus had made it their capital, and though the victors soon abandoned it for Peking, it steadily increased in size and population. Survivals of its former state as an imperial place of residence are still to be seen in the ruined ancient palace, a miniature of that at Peking, which stands near the center of the city, and in the temples to heaven and to earth, where sacrifices are offered in the name of the Emperor.

Today the population of Mukden is considerably above a quarter of a million, and the city itself, which is largely modelled, though on a smaller scale, on Peking, presents a fine and even imposing appearance. It compares more favorably with the majority of eastern cities. The station on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Harbin-Port Arthur branch of the Trans-Asian or Trans-Siberian Railway, is rather more than a mile from the city, and on alighting from the train the splendid sixty-feet-high brick walls which surround the inner town immediately strike the eye. The inner town is in the form of a square a mile wide, and entrance into it is gained by eight noble gates surmounted by watch towers and batteries. The suburbs extend for a mile on all sides of the walls, and are enclosed within a rampart of earth.

The headquarters of the Russian military resident are situated to the south of the old palace, and here, at this moment probably, Admiral Alexieff sits and ponders the ruin he has wrought, with the sound of the Japanese advance ever in his ears. In the northeastern suburb are the Russian church, school, and post and telegraph offices; in the immediate neighborhood are the Russian military headquarters, and all around are the camps of the Russian soldiers.

Mukden has also a Chinese garrison with a Tartar general in command. Reports have recently appeared in the press stating that the Russians have brought pressure to bear on the Chinese soldiers to withdraw from the place; but the latter, fearing the wrath of Peking if they abandoned the city of the imperial tombs, have stubbornly refused to leave.

And now Mukden has suddenly and dramatically leaped into the eye of the world.

## A RADIUM CLOCK.

A radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely, has been constructed by Mr. Harrison Martindale of England. The principle of this apparatus is simplicity itself, the registration of time being made in two-minute beats, while its function is to exhibit the dissipation of negatively-charged alpha and beta rays by radium. The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or strips of silver is attached. A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together. This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance, it is computed, will occupy thirty thousand years.—[Scientific American.]

## DIRTY STAGE MIRROR.

Whenever a looking-glass appears in a scene in a play above a fireplace, in a sideboard or a cabinet, one is almost sure to hear somebody ask his or her neighbor why the glass has been smeared with whitening or soap, or something that dulls its surface completely. All sorts of reasons are hazarded or suggested. Sometimes it is stated that it is done for luck, at others that they did not intend to leave it dirty. The real explanation is, however, a simple one. The glass is dirtied to prevent the illusion of the scene being destroyed, as it certainly would be if the audience saw in it the reflection of themselves, or, worse still, the reflection of the people in the wings carrying on the business of the stage.—[Chicago Tribune.]

## A SNAPPING TURTLE.

HOW A NATURALIST RESCUED HER FROM DOOM OF THE SOUP DISH.

By a Special Contributor.

Not far from where I live, there is a good-sized pond with a bottom of mud—soft, rich mud which the inhabitants declare to be unfathomable. However that may be, it is not to be fathomed with any available borrowed from farmhouse nearby, and the bank when you jump upon it, sways up and down, causing movement on the surface of the water, and making wonder what would happen if you should break through and slide into the ooze only a few inches beneath you. In this same mud, which would mean death to the man who should be so unfortunate as to get into it, is a paradise for a thousand creeping and crawling things inhabiting this sheet of water, which is known by the name of Doleful Pond. Great eels live here, among the roots of the water lilies, and among the stems of pickerel weed which lines the banks, we may see squirming forms of many-colored, well-fed water snakes. Often while walking along the shore we may start a six-foot black snake, too, and if we pursue him he surely glide to safety in the treacherous waters of the pond. Decaying logs, lying half submerged near the bank mark the spots where once grew trees, which usually keep their footing in the unstable mud, fall forward into the water to make landing places for the painted turtles, which come out to bask in the sun, which scramble back again with many wiggles in chance to cross their danger line.

But among the inhabitants of Doleful Pond the which interests me more than any other is a huge snapping turtle, which long ago I named Medusa, mighty creature this, tipping the scales at fifty pounds and with a moss-covered shell which fits snugly into a medium-sized wash tub. Powerful, scaly legs she has and her broad, webbed feet are armed with claws which would not disgrace a bear. But perhaps it is her which is of greatest interest to me—that big, snaky neck at the end of a telescopic neck, which enables her to an object a foot or more in front of her shell. Merciless, coldly blinking eyes are set close together near the top, and as you look at them you know what to expect from the horny jaws beneath, in case are ever so unfortunate as to allow your hand to within reach of them. Wonderful jaws these are, knife-like edges, with the quick-moving, enormous powerful muscles behind them, make them such a steel trap and a pair of pruning shears combined. Complete her "beauty" she has a thick, tapering tail covered with smooth scales beneath, but with a ring of long, horny teeth along the top.

The first time I met Medusa was several years ago. If I had not met her at that time I am afraid I should have met her at all. She had been captured by some surprising boy as she was crossing the fields to lay eggs, and had been put up at auction in the public square of a certain New England town. Bidding was still brisk when I arrived upon the scene, a representative of the local hose company and another from the police department, both being determined that the turtle should figure prominently at a dinner shortly to be given by our own organization. Fortunately for the old lady, I other uses to which she might be put, and, as I bid a cent higher than any of my opponents cared to pay for soup, she was knocked down to me. I took her home in a huck, and the driver, who "wasn't afraid of nothing," came within an ace of losing a finger through his lessness. I put a private mark on her shell, and observing her for some weeks, I set her at Liberty Doleful Pond. I did not see her again until next summer when I came upon her suddenly as she was leaping through the tall grass of a meadow. I did not see her, but watched her from a distance until she had deposited her eggs in a hole which she made with her claws in the side of a sand heap. After she had covered up her treasures, I uncovered them again, and over twenty spherical eggs, about the size of the white alleys which boys use as "shooters" in time. Then I overtook my old friend on her way to the pond, and tested the strength and sharpness of her jaws, by holding out to her a green twig about the thickness of my little finger. With marvelous speed her would shoot out, the savage jaws would meet, and a click like that made by the pruning shears, she would off pieces of the twig, an inch at a time. Then I her over on her back, and watched a fine exhibition of muscular strength, as, with her long neck for a lever, turned her huge bulk clean over on the grass.

The next time I met her, I was walking along a stream which runs into the pond. I could see some object moving down the stream just below the bank, but it was a minute or more before I was sure it was a snapping turtle. As soon as I saw the tall trailing hind, I leaned over and took hold of it. Such a screech that turtle made for its liberty, digging its claws in the bed of the brook, and kicking with all its might. But out it came at last, and I was interested to find my private mark that it was the same old snapper I bought in the square nearly three years before. Then I have caught her several times; each time commenting with her until I learned some new habit or new trait in her character. Whatever else may be of her character, she is not deceitful. She is nasty tempered, and she looks it. She hates me in spite of the fact that I once saved her life, and she never seems to mislead me about it. And I respect her, not so much as for the strength of her jaws, and I show respect by keeping my hands well out of her reach.

ERNEST HAROLD BAIN

Stoneham, Mass.

"Yes, he thought anybody could manage a salamander." "Did he? What then?"

"They put him ashore."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

[June 12, 1904]

**SNAPPING TURTLE.**

ARTIST RESCUED HER FROM THE  
MUD OF THE SOUP DISH.

a Special Contributor.

here I live, there is a good-sized pond mud—soft, rich mud which the oldest are to be unfathomable. However this to be fathomed with any available pole, farmhouse nearby, and the bank, when sways up and down, causing a movement of the water, and making you wonder if you should break through and only a few inches beneath you. But which would mean death to the man unfortunate as to get into it, is a paradise of creeping and crawling things inhabiting it, which is known by the suggestive name of Doleful Pond. Great eels live here, among the lilies, and among the stems of the which lines the banks, we may see the many-colored, well-fed water snakes, along the shore we may startle a snake, too, and if we pursue him he will fly in the treacherous waters of Doleful, lying half submerged near the bank, here once grew trees, which, unable to stand in the unstable mud, fell forward into make landing places for the beautiful which come out to bask in the sun, and back again with many wiggles if we cross their danger line.

inhabitants of Doleful Pond the one more than any other is a huge female which long ago I named Medusa. A his, tipping the scales at fifty pounds, covered shell which fits snugly into a wash tub. Powerful, scaly legs she has, webbed feet are armed with claws which are a bear. But perhaps it is her head that interest to me—that big, snaky head, telescopic neck, which enables her to snap at or more in front of her shell. The blinking eyes are set close together, as you look at them you know exactly in the horny jaws beneath, in case you are unfortunate to allow your hand to come near. Wonderful jaws these are; their with the quick-moving, enormously behind them, make them suggest a pair of pruning shears combined. To "aunt" she has a thick, tapering tail, both scales beneath, but with a ridge of along the top.

met Medusa was several years ago, and at that time I am afraid I should never have seen her again. She had been captured by some men who were crossing the fields to lay her up for auction in the public square of an England town. Bidding was still pretty upon the scene, a representative of company and another from the police being determined that the turtle should be a dinner shortly to be given by his

Fortunately for the old lady, I saw that she might be put, and, as I bid a few cents, any of my opponents cared to pay for her to be taken down to me. I took her home to a river, who "wasn't afraid of nuthin'" of losing a finger through his care.

private mark on her shell, and after some weeks, I set her at liberty in the pond. I did not see her again until next spring when she suddenly as she was lurching through the grass of a meadow. I did not disturb her from a distance until she had dug a hole which she made with her big claws in a sand heap. After she had covered I uncovered them again, and counted several eggs, about the size of the large boys use as "shooers" in marbles. I took my old friend on her way back to the strength and sharpness of her claws, but to her a green twig about the thickness. With marvelous speed her head the savage jaws would meet, and, with the help of the pruning shears, she snipped off, an inch at a time. Then I turned back, and watched a fine exhibition of eggs, with her long neck for a lever, she bulk clean over on the grass.

I met her, I was walking along a little into the pond. I could see some large down the stream just below the surface, or more before I was sure it was a turtle. As soon as I saw the tail trailing behind and took hold of it. Such a scramble for its liberty, digging its claws into the bank, and kicking with all its might at last, and I was interested to find by that it was the same old snapper I had seen nearly three years before. Shook her several times; each time expert until I learned some new habit or some character. Whatever else may be said, she is not deceitful. She is nasty to look at. She hates me in spite of the fact that I have saved her life, and she never seeks to bite me. And I respect her, not so much for the strength of her jaws, and I show my hands well out of her reach.

ERNEST HAROLD BAYNES

"Anybody could manage a sailboat then?"

ashore."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

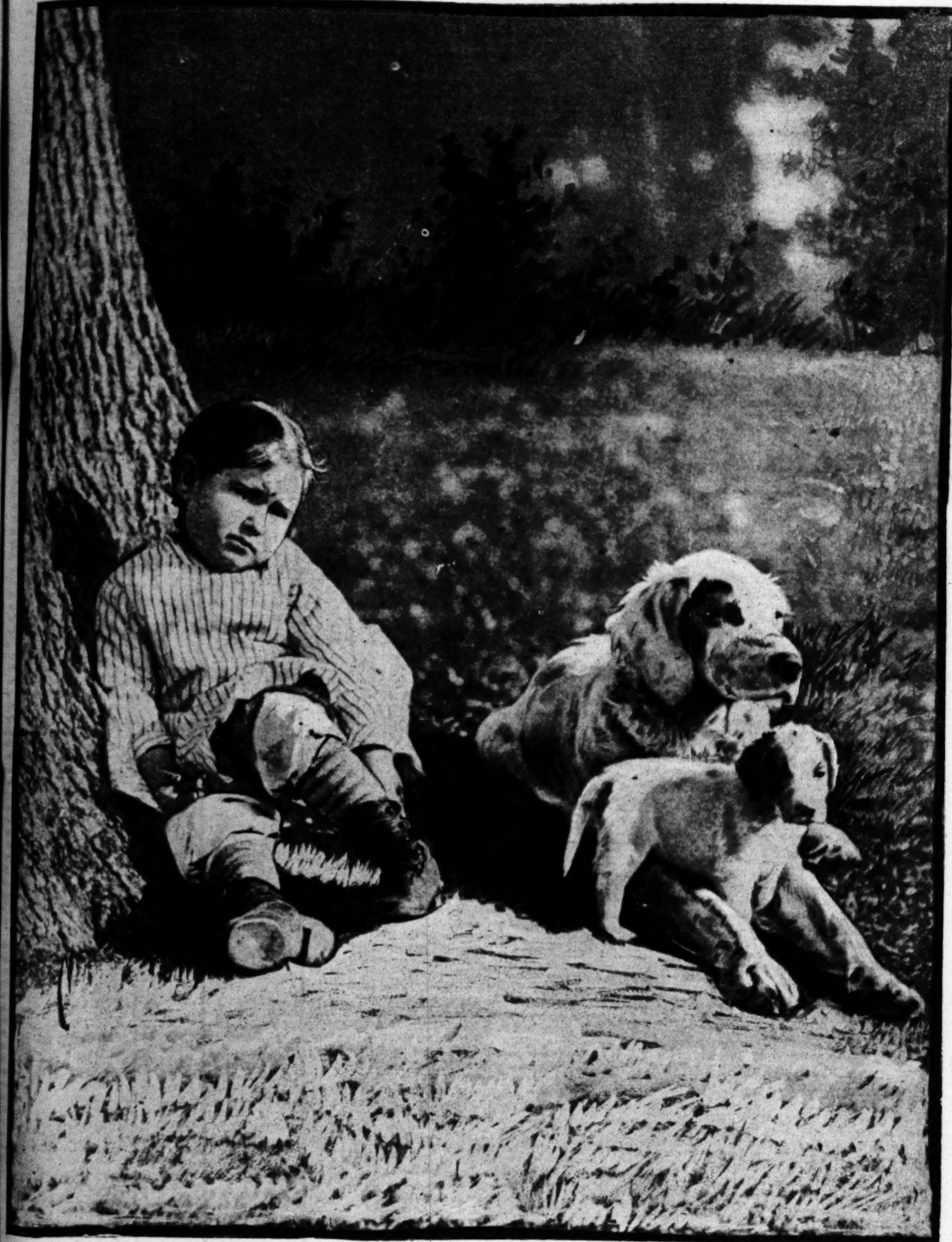
# Los Angeles Juvenile Times

JUNE 12, 1904.

PART II.



## STUDIES OF CHILD LIFE.



Rest after play.

## PUZZLE SOLUTIONS.

NAMES OF WINNERS OF PRIZES OFFERED TWO WEEKS AGO.

## Solution to Grindstone Puzzle.

As introductory to the solution of the Grindstone puzzle, an explanation may be in order as to the exact meaning of "squaring a circle," a clear conception of which is necessary to appreciation of a pretty point involved in the problem.

Having been educated to the habit of computing size according to square measure, our minds refuse to realize the area of a circle until it has been figured out in square inches. If we had an established circular unit of measurement we could readily compute that a circle 32 feet in diameter would be equal to 1024 circles 1 foot in diameter, whereas it requires nice calculation to tell it would be a little more than 804 square feet, and it is this problem of discovering the connecting link between the dimensions of a square and a circle which has baffled the mathematicians for centuries.

A mathematician would tackle our grindstone problem by getting the approximate number of square inches contained in a circle of 22 inches diameter, deducing the number of inches allowed for the center hole, and then figuring out the size of the concentric circle, which would represent the half of the remainder.

That would give only an approximately correct answer. The proper answer is based upon the principle that the areas of circles may be computed from the squares of their diameters. The diameter of the original stone is exactly seven times the diameter of the center hole, therefore the area of the whole circle inclosed by the circumference of the stone is forty-nine times the area of the center hole.

Compared with the center hole, the area of the stone proper is forty-eight parts of this total, being the area of the hole deducted from the total area. As, by the terms of the problem one-half of these forty-eight parts, or twenty-four parts, and the area of the circle inclosed by the rim of this remaining stone will be twenty-four parts plus the center hole, or twenty-five parts. This twenty-five parts is exactly twenty-five times the area of the center hole, as before stated. The area of the two circles being in the proportion as the square of their diameters, we deduce from this that the diameter of the larger circle must be that number of times the smaller one, which is represented by the number of times that the square root of the smaller area is contained in the square root of the larger area, which is five times, and five times 3 1/7 inches equals 15 5/7 inches, which is the diameter of the stone left after it has been worn down, and consequently the answer to the problem.

The five one-dollar prizes for best answers are awarded as follows:

Edmund O'Neil, 340 West Twenty-first street, city.  
Thomas Robertson, 814 Golden avenue, city.  
Rae Stelle, El Monte, Cal.  
Edith Godmark, 1026 Ingraham street, city.  
Wayne Harman, 512 S. Los Angeles street, city.

## Answer and Award to the Good Luck Puzzle.

To that curious puzzle of the line of merchants and successful persons, from the tailor who made pants to the hardware man who made a specialty of nails, so many correct answers have been received from those who believe in the virtue of the horseshoe on the door that the awarding of the prizes on this trip have been largely a matter of good luck. Some of the answers, however, were exceptionally clever, which causes the umpire to regret that he cannot award them all such prizes as they richly deserve. Here is the correct answer as set forth by one clever solver:

With a golden horseshoe nailed over the door,  
Many tradesmen made fortunes in this famous store.  
First came the tailor on whose sign was writ Pants,  
Next a liquor dealer who in Pints saw his chance;  
A florist there followed with a choice lot of Pinks,  
Which in turn were displaced by a furrier's Minks.  
After this a jeweler selling Links made his pile,  
But the plumber with his Sinks beat him a mile.  
Silks were the source of the dry goods man's wealth,  
And the carpenter did not make sills for his health.  
The druggist sold such a great lot of Pills  
That his successor, the notary, kept busy writing Wills.  
The mason built Walls and a fortune, too,  
While the undertaker made Palls for Gentile and Jew.  
When the grocer moved in, he made money in Pails,  
Then made room for the chandler to spread out his Sails.  
Nails proved a boon for the hardware man,  
And that is as far as old records ran.  
But if "Old Abe" ever occupied that store,  
He surely must have sold Rails galore.

The five one-dollar prizes for best answers are awarded as follows:

Nonemia Haddock, 4801 Compton avenue, city.  
Grace Thorne, 178 Glendale street, Pasadena.  
Jeannette Haight, 2625 Lacy street, city.  
Willie R. Brown, 108 North Orange Grove, Pasadena.  
Ella Winstanley, 918 Blaine street, city.

## AN "AWFUL" STORY.

There was once an awful little girl who had an awful way of saying "awful" to everything. She lived in an awful house, in an awful street, in an awful village, which was an awful distance from every other awful place. She went to an awful school, where she had an awful teacher, who gave her lessons out of an awful book. Every day she was so awful hungry that she looked awful healthy. Her hat was awful small and her feet were awful large. She went to an awful church, and her minister was an awful preacher. When she took an awful walk she climbed awful hills, and when she got awful tired she sat down under an awful tree to rest herself. In summer she found the weather awful hot, and in winter awful cold. When it didn't rain

there was an awful drouth, and when an awful drouth was over there was an awful rain. So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she eats an awful amount of food she will, by and by, come to an awful end. And this awful little girl lives in this awful city.—[Omaha Bee.]

## THE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

IT TURNED OUT SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FROM THE AFFAIR PLANNED.

By a Special Contributor.

Now there's to be no moral wagging at the end of this tale, and it isn't for "grown-ups" at all.

But once there was a little boy who was to have a birthday on the 20th of June. He was to be seven years old; but that wasn't the best of it; he was to have a party, and a cake with seven candles, a great big pie made of crepe paper, with twenty surprises snuggled in it, each tied to a long streamer of ribbon, not to mention candy and nuts and something to be turned and turned in an immense ice cream freezer at the back of the house.

The heir apparent was a native son, a large and lusty native son; he was also an only son, and remember that the party was his, his very own; and he was only seven, not quite seven, for the stork didn't bring him seven years before until away in the night, and anybody knows that he couldn't have a birthday party at 11 or 12 o'clock at night.

It was to be outdoors, under three big pepper trees which had been planted by some good fairy, twenty years before, in a triangle, like—well, like a nigger shooter crotch—just far enough apart for their spreading limbs to meet. And there they stood, year after year, dragging their great limbs on the ground. Always full to their tops with birds and boys and swings and hammocks and seats and bars, with a platform away up, where you could go and lie straight out on your stomach a-ache, Thanksgivings and Christmases, and some other times. Well, it was finer than any fairyland; and on this afternoon there was a long table spread in the midst of the shade, spread with snowy cloths, decorated with flowers and crepe paper and wonderful Japanese napkins and wooden plates painted with Palmer Cox Brownies and Mother Goose pictures.

The big birthday cake stood in the center and "two to grow on" cakes at either end. The seven colored candles spanned the cake of honor 'round, with one in the middle to complete the symmetry. But what was more important, even, right over the birthday cake, and a foot or two above it, hung the great pie—with a ribbon running to each wooden plate.

Now the programme was simple: the youngsters were to play for an hour at "hunt peanuts," "drop the handkerchief," "guess names," and "hide and go seek," and all those other things you know about, and I can't for the life of me remember, and then they were to be called to the festive board, which is rather too complicated a word for seven-year-olds, come to think of it; but any way, they were to be fed. They were to stand, each at a wooden plate (for it must be confessed that, counting the very best chairs and all, the mother of the heir apparent couldn't have seated the half of the guests; so she made the best of it and called it a "standing joke.") Then the heir apparent was to most ceremoniously light the seven candles, which were to burn until the wax began to run down perilously near the two-inch-thick frosting, when they were to be blown out and left to sulk smokily, wondering of what use had been their short career, and why they hadn't been allowed to throw some more light on the party. Then the youngsters were to be given sandwiches and candy and nuts, and by and by the ice cream freezer was to disgorge several gallons of delicious strawberry punch, the very pink of punch perfection—and the birthday cake and the "two to grow on" cakes were to be sliced generously, and were to be served with it. And then for the pie!—the lowering of it and the dragging out of prizes to be taken home as favors! Oh, it was all beautifully planned, I tell you! And I tell you the programme now, because if I didn't you would never, never have known what it was to have been.

At 2 o'clock they began to arrive. The heir apparent, a la Fontenoy, was there to receive, by the side of his white-gowned mother, who, in honor of the momentous occasion, wore roses in her hair.

There were nineteen to arrive, and they did it in a body; for at their different homes they had been unleashed at the stroke of the hour, those farthest off in some miraculous way making up for distance by added speed. They were all in holiday attire, the oldest of them, fully nine, feeling that he rather patronized the "kids" in coming, but letting himself be drawn into it, being first arrival at the door. The little one brought up the rear, her baby eyes big with anticipation—which really means wondering what will happen next; and wearing, for the first time, her first French dress, which she was not to get dirty. The mother and the youngest auntie of the heir apparent proceeded to carry out the aforesaid programme, and turned from laying away the hats and caps and sunbonnets to tell the children of the peanut hunt. But the children were gone, not a glimpse even of the littlest one bringing up a reluctant rear. And it didn't take a Sherlock Holmes to locate them, nor to analyze their motives. Of course they were at the pepper tree triangle. And of course they were sizing up the prospects.

"Come, come," said the youngest auntie most gently, "now we'll have a most glorious peanut hunt, and then we'll play "button button" and "hide and seek," and oh, such lots of jolly things! See, we're here for the love-liest time! The peanut hunt is to be in the mulberry grove; you just can't imagine where all the wonderful little fairies have hidden them."

But say—they wouldn't enthuse; and twenty voices,

in trebles, shouts and lisps, demanded when they were to have the "party."

"Why, now, for sure, we're having it now; come on! But they shrieked again, twenty times twenty times demanding when they were to have the "party."

"I do believe, Kate, that they mean the refreshments," exclaimed she of the festive white gown and roses, despair, disappointment and mirth warred in her heart.

"Hush, hush, everybody! Hush! Do you mean lunch?" There were twenty assents. "Oh, that's come till the very, very last of the party, after we had time to play all these lovely games. Some new too. You must come with Aunt Kate and me. Come to the mulberry grove. But bedlam was surely let loose; the Imp grabbed a plate of fudge, and the heir apparent protested with force of stalwart, sturdy arms. He won't take it all himself. It was his party, he argued. It all stuck together, and he wouldn't divide. The Imp reached for a ribbon to explore the pie, and the little one, in reaching, tipped over a glass of pink lemonade, but she thoughtfully saved her dress.

"It's no use, Kate, bring on the 'party'; we've got to feed these animals first, and then maybe they'll play afterward."

Well, they were driven to places; and after five minutes of diplomatic maneuvering they were made contented with the places they had chosen. Now of course the candles were to have come next; but the moment that the ribbons leading to the pie were discovered, there were twenty jerks, and it was necessary to give over at hope of discipline, remove the towering birthday cake and allow them their will with the pie. Now to each ribbon was tied a lovely, gaily-colored sack made of crepe paper, and in each sack was candy and nuts and the favors—wax trinkets, terribly fierce "blow outs" to pop at your mother when you got home; jews harps, lots of marbles, knives, tiny dolls all togged out in silks and finest gauzes, little silver hearts—oh, anything, the result of hours of searching and a considerable outlay of small silver. But that was as nothing. Who ever saw anybody satisfied with the prize he drew if his next neighbor's was different? They jerked and fought and gained and traded—well, it was bedlam all over again. Sandwiches didn't touch them. No, thank you, they didn't care for sandwiches, but they munched the cake and cracked the nuts with their teeth, scorning a cracking time later with fine new crackers. Then the biggest boy reached over and quickly struck a match to light the candles. The heir apparent howled. The candles were blown out, and the heir apparent lighted them with great ostentation, while envy and dissatisfaction sat upon the countenances of his guests. And they protested at having them blown out, although each, even the littlest one, blew manfully, while the wax crept perilously near to the thick white frosting.

It was to a memory of the ice cream freezer that they gave in. The frozen dainty was brought in in great lots; but sad to relate, they had expected ice cream.

Well, even now I can't—I just can't tell you what happened next. You see they wanted ice cream, and they wanted it badly, and the heir apparent, he wanted it worst of all. It was over, though, after awhile, and the strawberry punch had all gone the way that the ice cream would have gone. (Shall I tell, or keep it to myself, that there had even been calls for more? No, I won't tell it. I'll just keep that terrible thing to myself.) Then the cake took each a sandwich and were ready to play.

Now this is a true story, or I wouldn't tell it, but some of the youngsters were sleepy and some were cross, and they every one had the stomach ache, and so they didn't agree, and at 3:30 p.m., after a most heartbreaking for-all, rough-and-tumble fight, they were given the hats and started home, some lamenting loudly, some silently, and some sulkily, that the party was thus over. They had fully intended to stay till night drew them home. The heir apparent was foremost among the wailers. He judged he owned the party—so he naively said, "It being his."

The mother of the heir apparent wept also, softly, to the accompaniment of the youngest auntie's laughter; it was so hard not to have felt that the affair had been successful, to have labored, as it were, in vain.

And now, to tell the truth, as I must do since I am in the matter, neither the guests nor the host were ill-gutter snipes as might be inferred, but the sons and daughters of some of the best families, "but, no doubt, the youngest auntie says, "on their best behavior." When the heir apparent is eight, he dines alone.

EDNA HEALD MC'DOV.

## GRANDMA'S ADVICE.

Help yourself, help yourself, little boy, do;  
Don't wait for others to wait upon you;  
Grandma was holding her afternoon chat,  
Knitting and rocking away as she sat.

"Look at the birds, how they build their own nests.  
Watch the brown bees, always toiling their best.  
Put your own hands to the plow if you'd thrive;  
Don't waste your moments in wishing, but strive."  
Up in her face looked

isps, demanded when they were having it now; come on, again, twenty times twenty times, were to have the "party." At they mean the refreshments? white gown and roses. And mirth warred in her heart. Hush! Do you mean the twenty assents. "Oh, that's last of the party, after we have the lovely games. Some new ones, with Aunt Kate and me. Come to bedlam was surely let loose; the fudge, and the heir apparent pro-wart, sturdy arms. He won and was his party, he argued. It all wouldn't divide. The Mischief explore the pie, and the little over a glass of pink lemonade, red her dress.

ing on the 'party,' we've got to, and then maybe they'll play af-

ter places; and after five minutes, neuvering they were made conscious they had chosen. Now of course we've come next; but the moment to the pie were discovered, there it was necessary to give over all above the towering birthday cake will with the pie. Now to each a gaily-colored sack made of which sack was candy and nuts and a, terribly fierce "blow outs" to when you got home; jews harps, bags of shiny dolls all togged out in silks and other hearts—oh, anything, the result and a considerable outlay of small as nothing. Who ever saw any prize he drew if his next neighbor jerked and fought and barreled, it was bedlam all over again, touch them. No, thank you, they dashes, but they munched the candy with their teeth, scorning a nut with fine new crackers. Then the ever and quickly struck a match to their apparent howled. The can and the heir apparent lighted them on, while envy and dissatisfaction of his guests. And they pro-blown out, although each, even to manfully, while the wax crept per-ick white frosting.

of the ice cream freezer that they daintily was brought in in generous style, they had expected ice cream! "I just can't tell you what happened they wanted ice cream, and they the heir apparent, he wanted it over, though, after awhile, and the all gone the way that the ice cream shall I tell, or keep it to myself, that calls for more? No, I won't tell it. terrible thing to myself." Then they and were ready to play.

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EDNA HEALD MC'DOY.

ANDMA'S ADVICE.

yourself, little boy, do; to wait upon you; during her afternoon chat, away as she sat.

how they build their own nests, always toiling their best. to the plow if you'd thrive; moments in wishing, but strive." said a mischievous elf. "Please, she, "help yourself." drew drowsy and deep; silly folded in sleep; but the old farmhouse clock, its warning tick, tock. there came a loud crash; from the heart like a flash; trode this practical boy, in jam, custard and joy. "Please, I've upset the shelf; I did help myself."

Western school teacher beat a boy over hose because he could not sing."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### IN NAVY FOR 49 YEARS.

#### BOATSWAIN MANNING IS OUR OLDEST SAILOR AND IS STILL ON DUTY.

[New York World.] Commander D. D. V. Stuart is the man who is intrusted by the Navy Department with the duty of selecting the young men at the chief recruiting station in New York to man the warships. He has seen forty years of service and looks the sea warrior from silvery crown to heel. Kindly eyes look out from under bushy eyebrows, and the recruit is sure to see in the grizzled sea dog a good friend. But this veteran chief of the station has as one of his assistants a man quite as remarkable as himself in the line of sea duty, although only a warrant officer, which means that the assistant was once a raw recruit. This man is William Manning, chief boatswain.

Although sixty-six years old he looks twenty years younger, and acts it, too. In another year he will have completed an even half century of service, and today he is the oldest in point of service in the navy. No less than eight times in the course of the last forty-nine years Boatswain Manning has appeared for re-enlistment. He admitted that life on shore was not worth the living to him. He said that one year at sea on a fine warship was worth a dozen knocking about among landlubbers. Incidentally Uncle Sam was always glad to have him re-enlist, for the navy was in need of men of his kind. Even today the department feels that it can't get along well without Manning, for he is retained in the service although past the age limit when all good sailors are retired on pay.

Manning is a typical sailor. When he walks along South street—and he rarely ventures far from the water front—he rolls along on the hard pavement as if strutting the deck of a ship-of-the-line. He is not easy to turn on the subject of sea yarns, but when he does spin them they are worth the hearing they always get. Even today he longs for another cruise to the ports of far-away lands where he has gone in the years of his service for the country. Shore duty is not to his liking, but he reluctantly consents to its conditions in the South-street recruiting station because his superior, Commander Stuart, is one of the sea warriors who had much to do with the making over of him into a fine seaman.

Boatswain Manning remembers Admiral Dewey well when he was only a youthful-looking midshipman. Manning sailed the seas with Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, who helped so successfully in the making of history for the country in the days when the modern ship of war was a thing undreamed of. He went with Commodore Perry on that historic expedition to Japan for the purpose of opening the ports

of that country to American trade nearly half a century ago. Manning was nothing more than a sailor then, but he well remembers the man who had become famous as a navigator. He says that Dewey, even as a midshipman was something of a marvel. The two—the future admiral and the sailor—were together on the old Wabash, one of the ships that helped Farragut destroy the Confederate navy. Even then, Manning says, Midshipman Dewey was the martinet who exacted the strictest duty from everyone under his command on the ship. Dewey was no more than a slender boy then, but the boatswain says he "made the sailors stand around proper."

### THE SMALLEST MAN.

#### HE WANTS A WIFE AND WILL NOT BE HAPPY UNTIL HE GETS ONE TO SUIT HIM.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.] Maj. Charles Gantz of Fairfield, Iowa, who claims the unique distinction of being the smallest man in the world, has decided that he wishes to get married. He offers the girl or young lady who will be his bride "a happy home, a loving husband, plenty of money and her own way."

Maj. Gantz is indeed a curious being, but is as sharp a little person as ever lived, is a born trader and can hold his own in any line of business.

He has been named by his friends at Fairfield "The Merry Midget." The little man is an entertainer of much merit, loves children as well as the ladies, was born August 27, 1865, thinks that he has lived single long enough, and states that he has money enough to keep a wife, and as for himself it does not take much to keep him, he is so small. He weighs only thirty pounds and is eighteen inches tall.

He has lived with his parents at Fairfield, and was born on a farm and lived on the farm until about six years ago.

He started to public school when twelve years of age, and attended school pretty regularly until he was twenty-three years of age, being brought to school by his larger brothers and sisters from the farm each day.

It was never much of a task for the little major to get his lessons, and he always learned very readily and easily. His father, Andrew Gantz, was a most prosperous farmer of Jefferson county, Iowa, and the young lad had a great ambition to go on exhibition, but the father and mother seriously objected to their son being placed in a museum.

Maj. Gantz, the father, is six feet tall, and his wife is an ordinary-sized woman in stature and weighs 150 pounds.

There were ten children in the Gantz family, five

boys and five girls, and all were of ordinary size except the major, who jokingly remarks that he was the smallest one in the bunch, but not the baby.

When the little major lived upon the farm he dealt a great deal in live stock, and no matter who came to the farm to dicker the major always did that part of the work and was afraid of none of them. He still trades stocks, farms, bank stock and the like, and says that he would much prefer to trade than eat.

As a result of all this trading instinct Maj. Gantz has accumulated much property, owns several good-sized tracts of land, some residence property, much money and notes, some bank stock, horses, carriages and wagons. He thinks that he will be able to support the right kind of a wife and is now desirous of getting her. He wants them all to write to him, sending along photographs and sign their right names.

"Those that I want I can't get, and those I can get I won't have," is his answer to the query what he is going to do about it. He delights in talking about the ladies, and feels quite sure that the time is not far distant when he will be able to call some girl his wife.

### YOUNGEST REAR-ADmirAL.

The corps of naval constructors, United States Navy, is remarkable in that its ranking officers are so very young compared with the line or those of other corps. This is explained by the fact that those who make up this corps are constantly being offered greater inducements by large shipbuilding companies to leave the service for which they were educated.

This partly accounts for Washington Lee Capps, the present Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, being at its head at the age of 43, the youngest officer ever having the rank of rear-admiral in our navy. As his name might indicate, Rear-Admiral Capps was born in and appointed from Virginia. He entered the Naval Academy in 1880, and graduated in 1884, high in his class, for by the act of Congress, August 5, 1882, only ten of each class were then retained in the service. After a tour of two years' sea service he entered the construction corps, where he was advanced from the bottom to the top.

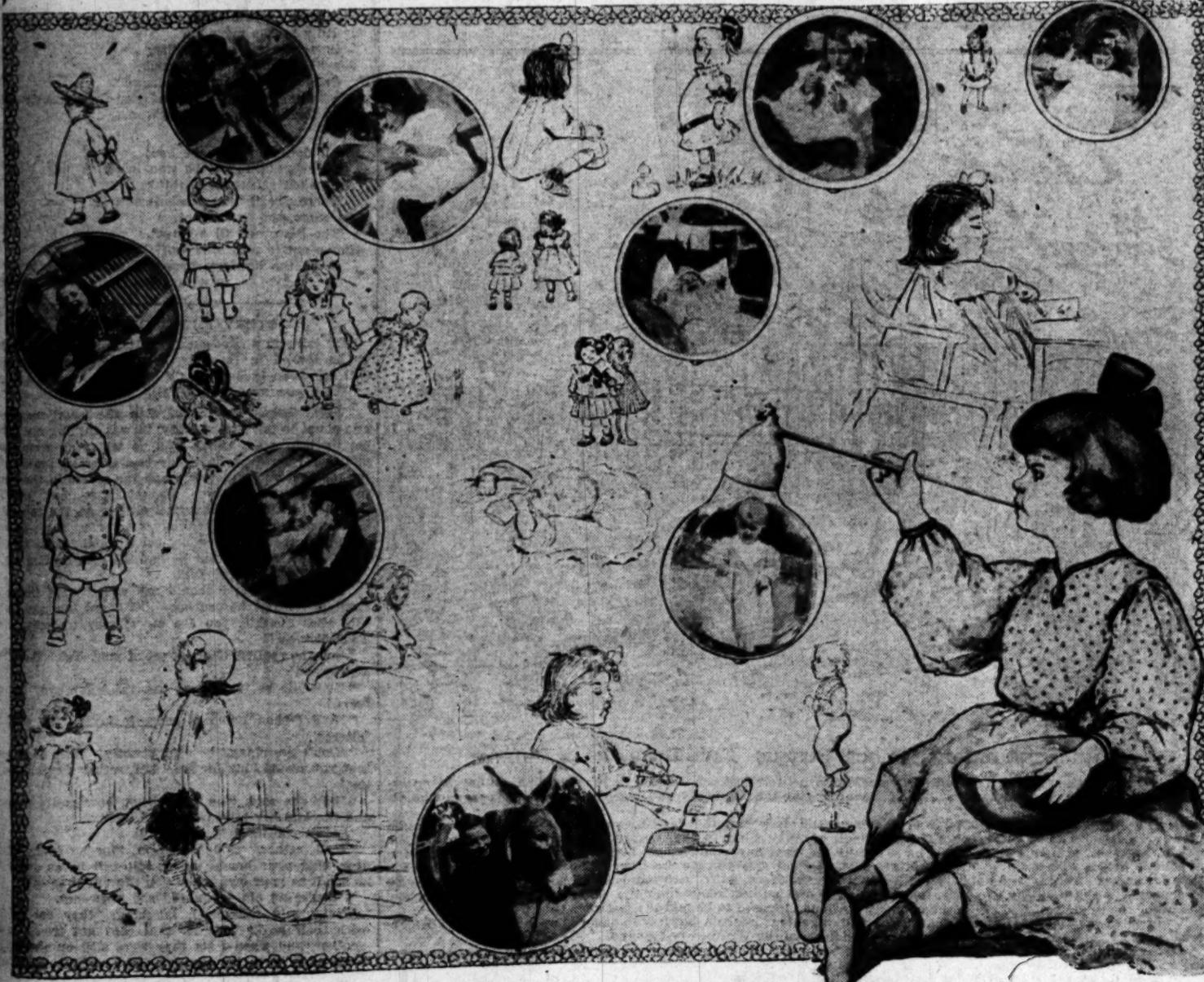
While Rear-Admiral Capps entered the service as late as 1880, all of the twenty-seven rear admirals of the line can date their service to before or during the Civil War.—[Washington Post.]

### SOCIETY PROMOTION.

Mother: Are you getting on any, Gertrude?

Daughter: Oh, yes, mother; we used to be lumped in with "and others," but now we have climbed up into "some of those present."—[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

### SEEN THROUGH THE BUBBLES. SOME CLEVER SNAP SHOTS AND SKETCHES BY A LOS ANGELES GIRL.



## The Crazy Clock of Zurich

By SAM LOYD



### THE CRAZY CLOCK OF ZURICH.

Swiss tourists will recognize in the accompanying sketch a deserted church in a lonely spot near the outskirts of Zurich, and have doubtless been told the weird story of its bewitched clock. Omitting the supernatural and mysterious features of the story of which the tourist is regaled with many versions, it may be briefly stated that the church was built somewhere about the middle of the fifteenth century and was furnished with a clock by the oldest citizen of the place, a man named Jorgensen, who was reputed to be the founder of the manufacture of clocks, for which the place has become noted.

The clock was started at six o'clock in the morning, accompanied by that display of ceremony with which any event of the slightest importance, is always inaugurated by the Swiss. By what I look upon as a mere mechanical accident, the hands of the clock must have been put upon the wrong pinions, so that the hour hand started off with the speed of the minute hand, while the latter revolved twelve times slower with, what the peasants term the dignity of the hour hand. The old clock maker was infirm, and the strange antics of the bewitched timepiece explained to him, he insisted on being carried in his bed to witness the strange phenomenon, but when he arrived, the time as indicated upon the clock was perfectly correct, which had such an effect upon the old man that he actually died of joy. The clock, however, continued its strange antics and was looked upon as bewitched, and no one was ever bold enough to repair or even wind it, so its works have rusted to pieces, and all that remains is the curious problem which I now propose.

If the clock was started at six o'clock, as shown by the picture, with the hour hand moving twelve times as fast as the other, as explained, when will the time be correct? Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded to those giving the best answers.

Address PUZZLE EDITOR, L. A. Juvenile Times.

## The School Clock Puzzle

by Sam Loyd



### THE SCHOOLHOUSE CLOCK PUZZLE—FIVE DOLLARS IN PRIZES

Once, while traveling through the hills, I came upon a little log schoolhouse, belonging to a colony of enterprising settlers, which I trust still stands as a monument to the ingenuity and learning of the pedagogue who designed it.

The picture which is sketched from memory would show that the resources of the community were insufficient to satisfy the ambitious ideas of the architect, who would like to have erected a tower with a clock. As the object, however, of such a clock would be to denote the most important school hours, he built a capital imitation of a clock tower, with dial painted on either side. On one side you see the hour of noon, which is given as the time for recess. On the other side is painted another clock face, with both hands alike, so the dial may really be interpreted as representing two different times. The one is intended to show the time when school opens and the other the time of closing, with the noon recess hour supposed to be midway between the two.

I copied the dial at the time as a quaint and ingenious conceit, but have pondered over it since and discovered a pretty problem highly creditable to the erudition of the Western pedagogue.

Five one-dollar prizes will be awarded to those sending the best answer to the puzzle which gives the opening and closing school hours.

Send answers to PUZZLE EDITOR, LOS ANGELES JUVENILE TIMES.

### SALLY'S SUNSHINE.

How bright the street  
When Sally's feet  
Come twinkling down the walk!  
The sudden light  
That dazels sight  
Makes everybody talk.  
However gray  
May be the day,  
However thick the haze,  
The world gets gay  
At the display  
Of Sally's Sunshine Shoes.

Their yellow hue  
May to a few  
Suggest a custard pie,  
But Sally thinks  
(The little minx!)  
They captivate the eye.  
Are they in style?  
Well, I should smile!  
Naught else would Sally choose,  
And she's delighted  
With the brightness  
Of her Sunshine Shoes.

Her skirts are brief,  
And in relief  
The Sunshine Shoes stand out.  
They're dazzling bright,  
But Sally's right  
In style, without a doubt;  
And as her feet  
Flash down the street  
She drives away the blues,  
And when she's out  
The boys all shout:  
"See Sally's Sunshine Shoes!"

—[Somerville Journal.]

### THE HOWLERY GROWLERY ROOM.

It doesn't pay to be cross—  
It's not worth while to try it;  
For mammy's eyes so sharp  
Are very sure to spy it;  
A pinch on Billy's arm,  
A snarl or a sullen gloom,  
No longer we stay, but must up and away  
To the howlery growlery room.

Chorus:  
Hi, the howlery! Ho, the growlery!  
Ha, the snifery, snarley, scowlery!  
There we may stay, if we choose, all day,  
But it's only a smile that can bring us away.

If mamma catches me  
A pitching into Billy,  
If Billy breaks my whip  
Or scares my rabbit silly;  
It's "Make it up, boys, quick,  
Or else you know your doom!"  
We must kiss and be friends, or the squabble ends  
In the howlery, growlery room.

So it doesn't pay to be bad;  
There's nothing to be won in it;  
And when you come to think,  
There's really not much fun in it;  
So come, the sun is out,  
The lilacs are all a-bloom,  
Come out to play, and we'll keep away  
From the howlery, growlery room.

—[Allegheny Journal.]

### STORY THE MOON TOED.

"I'll tell you a good one," said the moon to little Bill as he looked in through the window one night and Bill had been tucked snugly into bed.

"Wish you would," cried Bill, eagerly.

"Well," began the moon, with the usual manner one about to tell a good story. "I was shining my brightest on the snow, which was as white as your skin, and more sparkling, doing my best to make a good show for the skaters on the pond and the lovers in the skating parties, when whom should I see but old Mr. Speckle-top and Mr. Shanghai sitting on the top rail of the fence around the ten-acre lot. They were as close to one another as they could get without taking off their coats, and I noticed that he had his arm around her."

"Arm?" interrupted Bill.

"Well, I suppose I should say wing," said the moon, smiling. "And," he continued, "I heard him say to 'Oh, Miss Speckle, you are my tootsey wootsey. Tuk! Tuk! Tuk-aw!'

"And she replied, 'How sweet of you! Tuk! Tuk! Tuk-aw say so!'

"It would be joy for me to scratch for two," he murmured.

"And I should find pleasure in laying for you," faltered.

"Don't use slang," he said sweetly. "You don't mean that you would 'lay for me,' but, rather await my coming."

"Oh," she said, "you dear thing, how polite you are and she laid her bill lovingly on his."

"Didn't you laugh?" asked Bill.

"Well, rather," said the moon, "for he said, 'I am dear, that your housekeeping bill will be as sweet as small as your own when you present it to me.'

"You're an old spoonbill," she answered.

"But," said the moon, laughing, "they sat so close together that they got frozen to each other, and when I set them still on the rail it doesn't pay to be too spoony. Good night." —[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

June 12, 1904]

CATTLE

THEY ARE VERY  
SOME ARE

By a S

Those who are accused of the brown-eyed Jersey, a hot summer afternoon, the beasts, terrible boar, come most if not today. Those of you high-school course, do makes to the huge wild and those of you who have learned a little Pompey (or was it Pompey) army by attaching light the wild cattle and over the hills at random, fabled aurochs, which terrible as they could ever be, they overran all of Europe west coast of that continent found in the Thames and even the great Blarney and bellow no more.



least six feet to the fore, the bison of early times. They resembled the cattle than any other, though the robs would quite dwarf in many of the large cattle. In the occasional glimpses of dians of the parks, and once disturbed, as any small size compared with time, though as large as a man.

But these animals are the first cattle that all the other breeds have, however, there are cattle dangerous to hunt, as a time. On the plains of whole bands of long-horned cattle, and never will to drag them, unwilling of the bull fight. We

cattle are long, but the to the weapons of some range in herds as did their mates just as did not be domesticated, and of tame cattle can be traced.

In many of the large herds to there are large supposed to come from the monks who to the eastern coast of England nation of the Saxons. Especially breed of cattle the great Spanish breeds in color, those from Andalucia and the Andalucian breeds have been brought to Holland come, especially tall-bodied cattle and the towns that have made them, however, though it is now small brown cows of the are the best butter producers of England, who for many a year, have the cattle that they are buyers coming to them constantly. The short-horned cattle, the Highland and the black Welsh cattle and the black Welsh stock farms of the little islands, many a blond descendant.

There are other cattle kept in quite another way, little difference as long as upon it, and at the same time. Such are the islands of the Mississippi, usually found only in India.

Commercial-Tribune.

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## CATTLE OF OTHER LANDS.

THEY ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM OURS AND  
SOME ARE DANGEROUS TO HUNT.

By a Special Contributor.

Those who are accustomed to the peaceful movements of the brown-eyed Jersey as she lazily chews her cud on a hot summer afternoon may well have no conception of the beast, terrible both in size and temper, from which this same family pet is descended, and from which, in fact, come most if not all the domestic cattle we know today. Those of you who are reading "Caesar," in your high-school course, doubtless remember the reference he makes to the huge wild cattle of the Lithuanian forests, and those of you who have not yet read so far, but who have learned a little of ancient history, can tell how Pompey (or was it Hannibal?) terrorized an opposing army by attaching lighted torches to the long horns of the wild cattle and then having his men drive them over the hills at random. These were undoubtedly the aurochs, which in truth were as large and as terrible as they could ever be made in fiction. At one time they overran all of Europe, even to the islands along the west coast of that continent, and their remains have been found in the Thames Valley; but they are all gone now, and even the great Black Forest trembles with their roaring below no more. Full-grown aurochs measured at

ern shore of Asia by the Chinese, and, in fact, are now in use in the marshes of Italy and all along the delta of the Nile, varying but slightly in species under the different climates. In a wild state there are many buffalo found throughout the continents and islands of the south tropics, but their principal use is to keep down the native population by occasionally killing an over ambitious hunter and to furnish sport for the Anglo-Saxon officers of some military post not down on even the war maps. Few of them, save the one mentioned, are made to do any work, and some of them grow to great size, though not to be compared with domestic cattle on this continent. In India and some parts of Africa live the strange humped cattle that I am showing you a picture of today. In some sections they are considered sacred, and are carefully protected, but in others they are made to work just the same as the water buffalo of the rest of the southeastern swamps and marshes. Where they are held as sacred, no amount of money can buy one, and more than one petty tribal war has been caused by the retainers of one feudal lord stealing the sacred animal from some other lord. Whenever one of these humped cattle comes to this country, you may be sure either that it cost as much as any other animal in the show, or that it was stolen. There is one of them out at the Chutes, in this city, where the accompanying picture was made, and he is a regular pet, eating carrots or any other sort of vegetable out of your hand if you are careful to keep your fingers out of his mouth. Over his pen is the sign you see in the picture, "ZEBU," and this is the common name by which they are designated in the shows that visit us. They do not low, as do most cattle, but grunt like some huge pig. Their hump is caused in the same manner as that of the bison, by the weight of the head; in the first place, the head is so heavy that they cannot raise it quickly with only the leverage supplied by the ordinary neck and shoulder muscles, so the vertebrae along the upper side of the backbone, at this particular place, grew much longer, and the muscles increased accordingly, until there grew a regular hump of bone and muscle by the aid of which the great head can be handled as easily as some much smaller animals handle theirs.

A dweller in the highlands of Thibet, gentle and an excellent beast of burden when domesticated, but a terrible fighter when wild, and ranging over the roughest of country, the yak of Asia is to that continent, in a way, what the bighorn and the musk ox are to the western hemisphere. Sometimes these creatures attain a weight of from 1100 to 1200 pounds. Their bodies are low and massive, giving an idea of weight and strength greater than is really theirs. Their hair is long and heavy, reaching almost to the ground on all sides, giving them protection from the intense cold of the high plateaus whereon they live. Yak tails are used almost entirely by the native princes of that part of the world for insignias of rank, while the long, black horns are in great demand for ornamental purposes. The animals are almost as wary as the bighorn and quite as sure of foot in spite of their greater weight, and hunting them is described as the best of sport for those who can stand the expenses and the hardships of a trip after them.

Then there are the bison of Europe and America, widely different in many ways, yet both showing such points in common as to compel one to think that they must have come from one original stock. Neither of these are buffaloes, though commonly called so, and neither in any way resemble any of the Asiatic or African buffaloes. The European bison is the smaller of the two, and has practically no hump. A very few of them yet remain, protected by law, in the Lithuanian forest spoken of as the home of the extinct aurochs, and there are also a few left in other wild and inaccessible parts of the Caucasus; but, like the American bison, the European bison is fast passing away, and probably you and I will never see one of them alive—possibly not even a picture of one of them, though I am sorry that I have none to show you today so that you could see them for yourselves.

HARRY H. DUNN.

## THE BUSY CHILD.

I have so many things to do,  
I don't know when I shall be through.

Today I had to watch the rain  
Come sliding down the window pane.

And I was humming all the time,  
Around my head, a kind of rhyme,

And blowing softly on the glass  
To see the dimness come and pass.

I made a picture which my breath  
Rubbed out to show the underneath.

I built a city on the floor,  
And then I went and was a War.

And I escaped from square to square  
That's greenest on the carpet there,

Until at last I came to Us;  
But it was very dangerous:

Because if I had stepped aside  
I made believe I should have died!

And now I have the boat to mend,  
And all our supper to pretend.

I am so busy every day  
I haven't any time to play.

—[Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

"Does May favor Algy's suit?" asked Miss Knockleigh. "No, she doesn't," said Miss Sharpie; "she wants him to end it with a proposal, because she's afraid that the Dasher girl will get him first."—[Cleveland Leader.]

## ZEBRAS UNDER SADDLE.

SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED RECENT EFFORTS TO UTILIZE THESE ANIMALS AS MOUNTS.

[Butte Inter-Mountain.] It is but a few years since the latest peril was encountered by the horse. The automobile, it was predicted but recently, would drive the noble animal from the streets and the species would soon become extinct. Now a new peril confronts man's best servant—a distant relative, the zebra, which is coming to the front as a saddle-bearer.

Up to a very recent date the zebra was described as an untamable beast. Practically all naturalists agreed that it could not be broken to harness. But this belief was dissipated as South Africa became settled. Men not only tamed the zebra sufficiently to breed it, but they soon learned to break it so that it could be harnessed to wagons.

Now the German troops in Southeast Africa have done a still more remarkable thing with the beautiful striped animal. They have broken it to the saddle and have found that it makes a fine saddle beast.

Lieut. Bronsart Von Schellendorf, who was in charge of several of the big colonial trading stations until recently, is the man who succeeded in doing this. He instituted great hunts last year and caught several large herds. These were kept in inclosures and men were sent in every day to walk around among the captives and accustom them to the sight and smell of human beings.

The experimenters discovered to their surprise that, instead of requiring a long time to overcome their shyness, the zebras became tame within a few weeks, and would not only suffer the approach of men, but would permit themselves to be stroked and fed.

When the animals had arrived at this stage the best specimens were selected and turned over to good riders in the imperial troops. These men broke the zebras as horses are broken, and the result is that now a number of zebras are being used regularly just like saddle horses.

One officer of the imperial forces has not only broken a zebra to the saddle, but he has actually succeeded in making it learn all the tricks and ways of a first-class hunting horse. This zebra will jump barriers and ditches with all the energy and fire of a good hunter, and obeys its rider as thoroughly as any horse springing from generations of trained steeds.

Another rider has taught his zebra all the artificial gaits, and can make it amble, gallop and run at will.

Lieut. Abel rode one of these zebras recently during a tour of inspection that lasted for several weeks, and reports that it compared favorably in every respect with the horse. He found it not only perfectly obedient and willing, but also much better able to withstand fatigue than the ordinary horse used in Africa.

In addition the zebra has the valuable proper quality of being immune to the dreaded tsetse fly, which is so fatal to the unacclimated horse.

## FROM CHILDREN'S MOUTHS.

One day I gave my little cousin a wintergreen lozenge, and, as it burnt her tongue, she turned to her mother and cried:

"Oh, muzzer, put dis in 'frigerator, quick."

Sister Jennie cut her finger one day and came to me to have it bandaged. After the finger began to throb she returned and said:

"I have a new heart in the end of my finger."

Four-year-old Robert had been teasing his father for a dog, so one day his father brought him a bob-tailed rat terrier. After Robert had looked at it a minute he burst into tears, saying:

"He isn't all there. Boo-hoo."

Small Bobby had met with a slight mishap, and was crying bitterly. "Come here," said his mother, "and let me kiss away the tears."

"W-wait a m-minute," sobbed the little fellow. "I ain't done c-crying yet."

A little boy was doing an errand for a blind lady.

"Give me a pound of tea," he said to the grocer.

"Green or black?" asked the man.

"It don't make no difference; it's for a blind lady," was the reply.

My little sister, less than five years old, was watching her mother prepare the cream for churning, when a fly dropped in the cream. As her mother was getting it out the little girl said:

"Mamma, we don't want to churn it up and make a butterfly out of it, do we?"—[Chicago Chronicle.]

## I'LL TRY.

I like the boy who says, "I'll try."

When difficulties loom,

Who doesn't whimper, fret or cry,

And fill the air with gloom

Because he has some task to do

At books or woodpile tough;

That boy, I know, will bring it through,

He's made of sturdy stuff!

"I'll try" will vanquish every foe,

"I'll try" will smooth the road;

"I'll try" will win and overthrew,

"I'll try" will lift the load!

Just let your motto read, "I'll try,

And never think to shirk,

And you will find a sure ally!

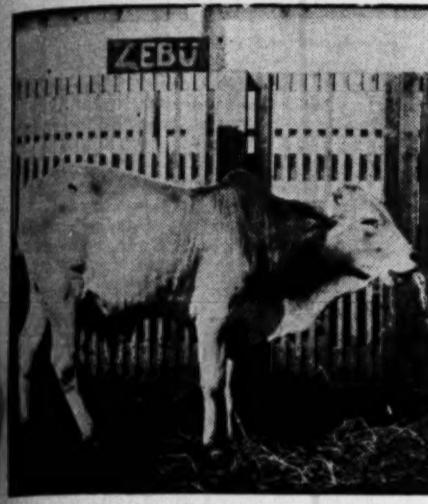
For doing manhood's work!

WILLIS WARREN KENT.

## HOW JAP CHILDREN WRITE.

The pens used by the children of Japan consist of bamboo and rabbits' hair. The pen itself is a tiny brush of hair tied to the end of a bamboo stick. It doesn't seem possible that writing under such circumstances could be good, but Japanese children really write very well indeed.—[Detroit Free Press.]

three cruisers and four ironclad ships, therefore it is that the squadron has effected a junction with Port Arthur.



THE ZEBU.

VS SUNSHINE.  
right the street  
Sally's feet  
killing down the walk!  
dden light  
azzles sight  
rybody talk.  
er gray  
e the day,  
chick the ooze,  
orld gets gay  
display  
Sunshine Shoes.  
yellow hue  
o a few  
custard pie,  
ally thinks  
ittle minx!)  
ivate the eye.  
ay in style?  
I should smile!  
e would Sally choose,  
he's delight-  
th the bright-  
er Sunshine 'Shoes.'

—[Somerville Journal.]

EVERY GROWLER ROOM  
e cross—  
ile to try it;  
s so sharp  
ay it;  
arm,  
en gloom,  
but must up and away  
growler room.

Chorus:  
Ho, the growler!  
arly, scowly!  
y, if we choose, all day,  
le that can bring us away.

me  
Billy,  
e whip  
abbit silly;  
boys, quick,  
ow your doom!"  
I be friends, or the squabble ends  
growler room.  
to be bad;  
to be won in it;  
me to think,  
ot much fun in it;  
is out,  
ll a-bloom,  
, and we'll keep away  
ry, growler room.

—[Allejandro.]

THE MOON TOED.  
ood one," said the moon to little Bill,  
through the window one night after  
ed snuggly into bed.  
," cried Bill, eagerly.  
the moon, with the usual manner of  
good story, "I was shining my bright-  
which was as white as your sheets  
, doing my best to make a good night  
the pond and the lovers in the sleigh-  
whom should I see but old Mis-  
Shanghai sitting on the top rail of  
the ten-acre lot. They were as close  
hey could get without taking off their  
that he had his arm around her."  
ed Bill.  
I should say wing," said the moon,  
continued, "I heard him say to her,  
you are my tootsy wootsey. Tuk!  
, 'How sweet of you! Tuk! Tuk! Tuk.'  
for me to scratch for two," he mur-  
find pleasure in laying for you," she  
, he said sweetly. "You don't mean  
y for me," but, rather await my com-  
you dear thing, how polite you are,  
lovingly on his."

?" asked Bill.  
aid the moon, "for he said, 'I hope  
e-keeping bill will be as sweet and  
when you present it to me.'

poonbill," she answered.  
oon, laughing, "they sat so long  
gether that they got frozen to one  
I set they were still on the rail. I  
so spoony. Good night."—[Cincin-

June 12, 1904

## Studies for the Young. By Gussie Packard DuBois.



### MURILLO.

#### A SPANISH PAINTER WHO NEVER TRAVELED OUTSIDE OF HIS OWN COUNTRY.

When the artist Murillo was born in Spain in 1618, Van Dyke had lived in England to celebrate his fortieth birthday, and his quaint little Stuart baby holding the apple in his chubby hands was already familiar to art lovers, as well as many other pictures of royal children of that country.

Guido Reni in Italy had painted his beautiful "Aurora," and Rembrandt was a little Dutch boy eleven years old.

Rembrandt and Murillo had much in common. Perhaps the two men were as much alike as a Dutchman and a Spaniard could be. Both saw the picturesque in beggar's rags, both painted homely, commonplace things, not imaginative, like Guido Reni's "Aurora," nor the children of a king, like Van Dyke.

One can hardly think of a country with more pictures of all sorts in its streets and its buildings, than Murillo's native country, Spain. What beautiful stories and poems have been written about it by our own great men of let-

and the young artist managed to keep even with the world.

While in his uncle's studio he had a companion who was also studying art, but who became weary, and longing to see the world, entered the army. He went to the rich lowland cities of Holland, seeing everything with an artist's eye, rather than as a soldier sees, and, as he beheld the treasures of art, there, and later in London, saw Van Dyke's paintings, his love for his art came back, and he returned to Seville full of admiration and eager to tell Murillo what he had seen. Hearing these stories of travel and study, made Murillo long for foreign sights, and he, too, determined to go abroad and see what he might learn. So in some rude garret-room he painted scores of pictures, such as he thought would sell in the weekly market and help pay his way. They were sold, many of them finding their way to America and to the West Indies, and with the money received for them, Murillo started on his travels. But, instead of taking ship for Naples, or Antwerp in Holland, he went on foot to Madrid, and when he reached there footsore and weary, he sought the noted artist Velasquez, who was

could make a street boy live on his canvas, made better able to paint such pictures of stories as "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," "The Prodigal Son," and "The Adoration of the Shepherds," for these are of common people. But he soon showed that he could paint ideal scenes, and his baby angels, his paintings of the Christ Child, and of the Virgin Mary are beautiful and charming. They are not grand like Raphael's; they are all Spanish of the peasant class.

Raphael's cherubs and children are solemn and fat; Murillo's are always in a frolic.

The picture given today is chosen because of these things: First, it tells a story; second, it represents the common people; third, it shows these little baby angels.

The monk holding the baby is St. Anthony of Padua. Among the stories of his life this one is often told. St. Anthony of Padua was a monk of the Franciscan order who lived in the twelfth century. He was a gentle, tender-hearted man, loved by all, and whenever

anyone was in trouble, where there was tyranny or oppression, he was always ready to help. One day he was

preaching in the open air, as he generally did, and the great crowd that had been drawn by his eloquence had gone home, leaving him alone. While he was

wearied from his labors, and perhaps with a sad heart at the people who did not understand his message, and the feeling of discouragement because he longed to help them, a broad ray of light streamed from heaven on earth. Along this pathway the blessed Christ Child came down, and a host of baby angels with him. St. Anthony fell to his knees, and, holding out his arms, gathered the Child into them.

It is one of the sweetest of all religious paintings. St. Anthony wears the robe worn by Franciscan monks, brown, with long loose sleeves. There is a smock over the shoulders, and a hood to be drawn over the head. The robe is fastened about the waist with a cord. The head is shaved on the top, and on the feet are a few wooden sandals.

What a world of tenderness and affection there is in the way he clasps the Child. It seems as if he had been heartsick, and lonely, and sad for years and years. He

cannot help remembering that he has long been a hermit with no little ones of his own, no wife, no home, except a bare cell, and now for a little time he has the sweetest babe of all in his arms. But do you notice even in his great delight he holds the Child reverently; he does not touch the flesh directly, but holds the body between it and his hands. He does not clasp closely; he holds the little form with reverence and awe; the baby hand is laid on the monk's cheek in a tender caress, as if to comfort him for all his longings.

The baby angels are like no other artist's idea of angels. They are full of happy enjoyment, and take part with their own play. One seated on the ground is holding the saint's book, and turning the leaves. Another stands behind him, holding up a lily. This is the emblem used in pictures of St. Anthony, and it is very suitable, because he loved the flowers, and used to gather about the lilies. The others lean out from the clouds, and one stretches out his hand for the flower. They are all beautiful little creatures, care-free, happy, and full of life.

One of Murillo's most famous paintings represents the Virgin Mary floating in mid-air, her feet resting on the clouds and the crescent moon. The background is filled with baby angels, under her feet, tumbling and playing among the clouds, hiding behind her robe, one or two looking as if charmed with her beauty. Another of Murillo's paintings shows the boy Christ giving the boy John the Baptist a drink of water from a shell, and the baby angels lean from the sky as if longing to be with them. You may also see these baby angels in the picture of the Virgin as a child at her mother's knee, and in fact nearly all of his religious pictures. You can never take them for the angel figures of any other artist. Once take a good look at them and their frolicking ways.

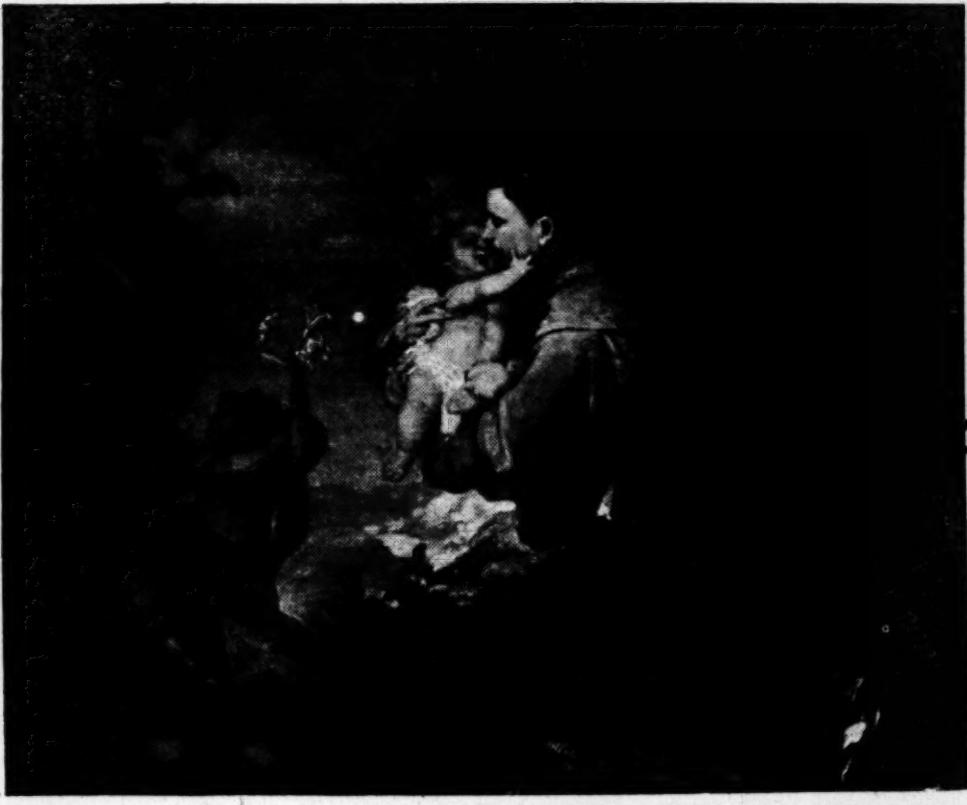
Murillo's favorite subject was the Virgin Mary. He painted twenty pictures of this character; of these, five are celebrated, one is in the Louvre at Paris, three are in Seville, and four are in Madrid.

It is worthy of note that he never painted a historical scene, nor a scene from mythology. How much we wish that he might have seen fit to have given us the Mass

tribes leaving Andalusia, one of his many canvases, a glimpse of Ponce de Leon in Florida, or the discovery of America. His pictures of beggar children are unequalled by any other artist; happy little Spanish beggars, that no one can help liking; never cold in that mild climate, always fed somehow, and merry in spite of rags.

The picture of "St. Anthony and the Vision" is in the Berlin gallery. The figures are life-size, the canvas 5 feet 4 inches, by 6 feet 5 1/2 inches. Like all groups, the figures are so naturally arranged that they seem just to have happened there. This is the way "conceals art," as the saying is. The artist was very painstaking in the arrangement of a painting; we have noted of other artists, the figures are so arranged that the lines inclosing the group form a pyramid; a frequent style of composition with him. His pyramid nearly fills the oblong canvas. With the monk's head for the apex, and the monk's shoulders for one side, while the lily held at just the right level helps to bring the eye along a line formed by the clouds on the other side, the figure is so distinct that it would seem as if it must be stiff. Yet nothing could be more natural than the manner in which the pale young man is about to clasp the rosy babe, and there is not a stiff line at all.

It is just a picture of a dear young man and a little baby; but some way you have to remember



ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

ters. Washington Irving's tales of the Alhambra have, I am sure, made pictures in all our minds, and Longfellow and Lowell have both charmed us in their rhymes. There were beautiful gardens and buildings, and splendid public squares, and the interiors of the churches and palaces were rich with paintings.

But the boyhood of this artist was not spent in palaces, for he was not even in moderate circumstances; he was very poor.

His parents intended him for a priest, but he very early showed his talent in another direction by scrawling pictures on all the convenient walls; pictures, too, that were above the ordinary, and convinced even his parents that he was born for an artist. They were quite willing to have him learn to be an artist, and at an early age he was sent to the studio of his uncle to grind paint for that worthy, and in return be taught the principles of painting.

His uncle was very careful, and took great pains to teach him the nature of the different colors and how to mix them; how to prepare the canvas, and handle the palette and brushes. He was in turn a very apt and eager pupil, and in a few years equaled his master. When the young artist was about twenty-two the uncle went to Cadiz to live, and Murillo was left with empty pockets to make his own way in the world; his parents were probably dead, as we hear no more of them. What could he do, a penniless young artist, to earn his living?

In front of the great church of All Saints, in Seville, it was the custom to hold a weekly market. Here merchants came to sell their wares, and country people their produce. Gypsies and monks elbowed one another, and with the citizens were beggars, and street artists, priests, and traders from other lands. Down to this market went our young artist, his canvases mounted and prepared, his brushes and colors ready, and he was shrewd enough to paint a Madonna for a monk, and to paint over a holy family and work in a flower piece, or a Spanish girl for a dashing cavalier. In this way he made his living, and managed to improve in workmanship all the time, for such rapid work required dexterity, and was good practice.

Great numbers of these pictures were bought by merchants and shipped to Mexico and South America, and even to the New World. So two or three years went by

at this time court painter, and was a native of Seville.

From this time on, Murillo had an easier life. The court painter was kind to him, taking him to live in his own house. There were fine galleries, with pictures by old Italian masters, and it was like wonderland to the artist of the market place.

The result was that his journey ended here, for he never went further from his native city, and after three years of study and work, went home again.

The Franciscan monks in Seville had a very fine convent. The amount of money offered for its decoration was so small that none of the artists of that city would undertake it, but Murillo was so needy and friendless, in his own city, and he was eager to do something to show his ability. So he was given the work, and his genius made the convent famous.

In Murillo's day, Seville was the richest city in Spain. Its grand cathedral, its royal palace of the Alcazar, the 160 towers on the old Saracenic walls, its 140 churches, its Moorish houses, and the Golden Tower of Caesar—he loved them all, and long before his work in the convent was finished, he had made up his mind that he would never leave his native country, to travel in foreign lands.

From this time on, the story of his life is a story of work. He seems never to have had an idle moment.

We know few of the details of his private life, except that he married a high-born lady, and had two sons and a daughter. He died at the age of 63, from an injury caused by a fall from a scaffolding in a convent where he was painting an altar piece. Seville has honored him with a bronze statue, for the Spanish people have always loved him since he first began to fill their churches and convents with religious pictures, and two tablets have also been erected to his memory, one in the Academy of Arts, and one near his home. Murillo's paintings all show the Spanish love of color. He was by nature the painter of the common people. His beggar boys, his peasant girls, his homely every-day scenes seem full of life, and we almost wonder that he tried to paint anything else. But, at that time, there was a great demand for pictures of religious subjects. Money was given freely for the decoration of churches and convents, and it was to be expected that he would turn toward this work, since he must needs make his living somehow. The fact that he

now are beginning to bite quite well on the wharf in the afternoons, while occasional schools of mackerel and

bring are permanent. Were

not this true I would have no

opportunity of having photo

coast to Southern California

the most favorable condit

on in the world.

100-101 SPRING ST. OCE

June 12, 1904

## OUR BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE.

7

you see, the loneliness of the monk's life, his days and nights in a cell, with no home friends. What a lonely life it would be if there were no babies in our own homes to crow and laugh, to cling with loving arms and rose-leaf fingers, to love us and be loved. So when we look at this, we first feel sorry that the young man had to feel so homesick and sad; then we feel so glad for him that he can clasp the baby and love it—so glad it almost brings tears to our eyes, and we almost lean to kiss the dimpled toes or touch the soft cheek. This is what the artist meant to tell us, and, best of all, it is true, for the Christ Child comes to everyone to bring comfort and joy.

Murillo lived a Spaniard of the Spaniards in a brilliant world. He loved his beautiful Seville so much that he never traveled abroad, and, indeed it was beautiful enough to win the love of any painter. He wore his long cloak and his dignity just as any Spaniard does to himself. He painted beggars so that the world is charmed with them, and without seeing the great works of art outside of his home land, he put upon his canvas his own beautiful thoughts so that they live for us today.

## ADVENTURES OF LITTLE LUCY.

"How do you do? How do you do?" said the little old man, peering benevolently out of the balloon. "Well, I am sure; welcome to the land of the World Balloons!"

"She would like to hear the entertaining story of our career and deed," shouted the Man Who Lights the Day, as he disappeared in the blue distance.

"So she shall! Bless her, so she shall!" said the little old man, nodding his head till the whole balloon shook ominously like a mold of jelly.

"Jump in with me," he continued, "and we will go right to the dog star and feed him. It is high time, and I should be even a moment late there is no telling what he might do. He might even bark!"

"Are you got entire charge of the dog star?" asked Lucy.

"Yes" replied the little old man, again nodding his head till the whole balloon shook, like a plateau of cushioned time.

"What breed of dog is the dog star?" asked Lucy, and no objection at all to ask questions at any time of the day or night.

"A terrier, to be sure," said the little old man in a hoarse voice.

"And what is he chained up in the sky for?" asked Lucy.

"Vigil," said the little old man, "I thought that everyone knew that. He has to keep watch over the sun, the moon and the centaur and the lion and all the rest of the menagerie, to see that they don't break out."

The little old man stooped and began to rummage

in the bottom of the balloon. Soon he emerged with a great bundle in his arms.

"The food for the dog star," he said in explanation. "He is very particular about it, and it has to be fresh every day."

"What do you feed him on?" asked Lucy.

"Angel cake, of course," said the little old man, with a suggestion of impatience in his tone.

"I've often wondered why they call it angel cake," said Lucy, making believe that she didn't expect an answer.

"Huh!" said the Man Who Feeds the Dog Star. "Well you may, when all you know about it is the stuff you taste on earth. We are the original and only compounders of the true angel cake, fully covered by patterns and indorsed by the highest authorities. It's called angel cake because it's baked up in the Milky Way, out of morning dew and starbeams. That's why."

Lucy might have continued in her mad career of asking questions had she not observed at this moment that the balloon was holding straight for the dog star.

He was a woolly, green-eyed dog star, with curly tail; and he wagged it with great enthusiasm and perseverance, pulling at his chain so hard that every time he pulled it would jerk him up on his hind legs and drive his long, red tongue far out of his mouth.

"Here, Fido, my boy," said the little old man, soothingly. "Here's your food, old Fido, good dog."

The dog star romped with joy and gulped large consignments of angel cake without turning a hair. Before many minutes the cake had all disappeared, and the dog star retreated, whimpering, to the end of its chain and turned his back ostentatiously on the little old man.

"He's always that way," whispered the latter. "He's a greedy, ungrateful dog, and doesn't care for me at all except when I feed him. If I don't go away he will begin to growl; and that might frighten the rest of the menagerie, especially the Gemini, who are always nervous. So I will take you home now."

He pulled a string and the balloon shot swiftly downward until Lucy could see clouds, and then mountain tops, and then tree tops, and at last house tops. And pop! in another moment she was at her own doorstep.

Now, of course, you will be prepared to hear that this was all a dream. But there you are wrong. It was all true, and what is more, it is as true now as it was then. And what is more, Lucy told the tale to all her relatives and their relatives, and the friends and acquaintances of those relatives, and to the police; and they all believed her.

But as for you, if you will look around any time with your eyes wide open, and your brain at attention, you will behold all around you the work of the Man Who Faints the Grass Green and all the rest of the interesting assemblage to which you have been introduced through Lucy's adventures. —[Boston Globe.]

## WHAT THE FLOWER LEARNED.

A little flower woke up one day, And cried, "What use am I, I say? I am so weak, and frail, and small, I fear I am no use at all!"

A tiny girl came by that way, Her hair was like a sunbeam's ray; And when she saw the floweret white, Her face grew radiant with delight.

"I'll take it home to Dad!" cried she, In accents full of childish glee. And so she picked the blossom sweet, And laid it at her father's feet.

The father thanked his little daughter, And bade her put it in some water. Now, when they both had gone to bed, The tiny blossom softly said:

"I'm happy now, because, you see, I've found that someone wanted me; And tho' I'm very weak and small, I find I'm useful after all!"

—[Toronto Globe.]

## WHAT KERMIT THOUGHT OF THE SNAKE.

President Roosevelt's son, Kermit, has a face of the gravest solemnity, which, when he was a little chap, gave a humorous turn to everything he said. One day the children came running into Mr. Roosevelt's den in the greatest excitement over a snake they had seen.

Teddy, Jr., was so worked up over the glitter of the reptile's eyes, as it swayed its head, hissed and darted out its fiery tongue, that all he could get breath to say was:

"Oh papa, it had a head—such a head—I wish you could have seen the thing's head."

"Well," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and didn't it have a tail?"

Kermit, standing wide-eyed beside his brother, looked into his father's face and said, solemnly: "It was all tail." —[Omaha Bee.]

This is a jolly game for a number of children to play. Sit down in a circle around your leader. Let the leader give each one a flower for his name—violet, daisy, sweet William, black-eyed Susan, etc. Then let her tell you a story "made up out of her own head," in which she brings in every one of the flower's names.

Whenever a child hears his flower name mentioned he must get up, turn around and sit down.

Whenever the leader uses the word "bouquet," all the children must jump up and change places, at which time the leader tries to capture a seat. Whoever gets "left" must then become leader.

## THE PLAIN HISTORY OF A BOY—HE BREAKS IN THE NEW MAID.



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